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USSR Report

HUMAN RESOURCES

No. 2

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LABOR

SUPREME SOVIET DECREE ON LABOR DISCIPLINE

Moscow VEDOMOSTI VEROHVNOGO SOVETA SSSR in Russian No 5, 30 Jan 80 pp 91-93

[Decree No 1461-X of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on Tasks of the Soviets of People's Deputies to Further Strengthen State and Labor Discipline and Improve the Use of Labor Resources]

[Text] Based on the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum instructions on the necessity of systematically strengthening state discipline and improving the use of labor resources, and also in view of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Decree "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Personnel Turnover in the National Economy," the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

1. One of the primary directions of Soviet organ activity to actualize party economic and social policy, to increase production efficiency and improve work quality, and to develop a communist attitude towards labor, is the exercise by Soviets of People's Deputies of their constitutional powers to monitor the use of labor resources at all enterprises, institutions and organizations within their territories and to ensure observance of labor legislation and strengthening state and labor discipline.
2. Soviet of People's Deputies sessions and meetings of their executive and administrative organs and permanent commissions are to regularly hear reports on the indicated questions from leaders of enterprises, institutions and organizations, increase their personal responsibility for the status of state and labor discipline and for the efficient use of labor resources and working time in production.

In evaluating the activity of labor collectives and summing up socialist competition results, consideration is to be given to the status of labor discipline, along with basic collective work indicators.

3. The role of the people's deputies in the labor collectives is to be increased in every way possible. In close contact with public organizations, deputy groups at enterprises are to actively assist in developing conscious labor discipline, in shaping stable labor collectives, and in placing these

questions before economic leaders promptly. It is established that deputy group suggestions are to be subject to mandatory review by the leaders of enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of their subordination, with the results of the review to be communicated to the deputy group and to the appropriate Soviet of People's Deputies.

4. In actualizing the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU Decree "On Further Strengthening Labor Discipline and Reducing Personnel Turnover in the National Economy," the executive and administrative organs of the Soviets of People's Deputies are to:

exercise effective supervision of job placement for and the use in production of young people graduating from general educational schools, of carrying out measures to strengthen the bond between the schools and production, to improve labor training, and of the education and occupational guidance of schoolchildren;

persistently ensure the introduction of the brigade and other progressive forms of labor organization and wages at subordinate enterprises and improvement in the occupational training and skills of workers;

constantly monitor observance of labor legislation, the use of existing conditions for paying wages and setting labor rates, and carrying out measures to reduce the use of manual labor, and heavy manual labor first of all;

expand the network of job-placement bureaus among the population and improve their activity;

achieve strict fulfillment of social development plans, improvement in the working and living conditions of laborers, and the comprehensive construction of production and nonproduction projects;

set up proper procedures for operating enterprises, institutions and organizations located on Soviet territory which are connected with services to the population in order that they will be operated at times most convenient for the citizenry and will facilitate maximum saving of laborer working time;

ensure constant supervision of the thrifty, efficient use of manpower drawn from the cities for agricultural work.

5. Local Soviets of People's Deputies, their executive committees and appropriate Soviet permanent commissions are to:

be particularly concerned about enlisting women in industrial and agricultural production, achieve strict implementation of plan assignments for building children's preschool institutions, improving the operation of extended-day schools and dining halls, home kitchens, barber shops and other personal-services enterprises;

take additional steps to involve pensioners more extensively in work in the national economy, and in particular, in part-time work, especially in the production sphere, as well as at trade and other service enterprises and organizations.

6. The Soviets of People's Deputies and organs reporting to them must increase the struggle against persons declining socially useful labor, with a view towards eliminating circumstances permitting individual citizens to live anti-social, parasitic lives for long periods; significantly improve work to reveal and record such persons, help them find jobs and secure a place in production; help increase the activeness of comrades' courts and other organs of public self-reliance at enterprises, institutions and organizations and at citizen residences in every way possible, paying particular attention to individual work with persons permitting violations of labor discipline and public order.

7. It is recommended that the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics ensure continued strengthening of their leadership of work by local Soviets of People's Deputies to strengthen state and labor discipline and improve the use of labor resources; reports and communiqus on these problems from Soviet of People's Deputies executive committees and from the leaders of ministries, state committees and departments, associations and enterprises, should be heard at meetings of the Presidiums and permanent commissions of the Supreme Soviets; available positive experience of Soviet organs and the community in resolving the tasks of strengthening state and labor discipline and in improving the use of labor resources should be disseminated more broadly and actively.

(signed) L. Brezhnev, Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
M. Georgadze, Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Moscow, Kremlin, 23 January 1980

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LABOR

REGIONAL SHIFTS NOTED IN REPUBLIC'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Yerevan PROMYSHLENNOST' ARMENII in Russian No 12, Dec 79 pp 7-9

[Article by Economist G. G. Ayrapetyan: "On Regional Shifts in the Development of Republic Industry"]

[Text] The fullest utilization of the advantages of the socialist economic system, the growth of the country's economic power, and the welfare of the people have always been at the center of the party's and the government's attention. The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers: "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Effectiveness of the Economic Mechanism on Increasing Production Efficiency and Raising the Quality of Work" is directed at the solving of these problems.

In the resolution much attention is given to perfecting the sectoral and territorial proportions of the national economy's development, as well as to rational utilization of the chief productive force: manpower resources.

In plans for the economic and social development of our republic, these problems, being some of the fundamental ones, are determined by a number of circumstances. First of all, the average annual rate of population growth in the country from 1959 to 1979 was 1.1 percent, whereas it was 2.7 percent for the republic during the same period. Secondly, at the beginning of the current decade, the average annual growth rate of the volume of industrial production in the republic slowed down (while it was 11.5 percent for the period 1966-1970, it was only 7.7 percent for 1971-1975), but at the same time the growth of the number of workers in industry ceased. This was one of the chief reasons for the numerical increase in manpower resources employed in the domestic and individual subsidiary economy.

Under the conditions which have come to exist in the republic, a highly complex demographic situation has arisen.

Considerable difficulties in solving the problem of employment of the population have been caused by the great disproportions between manpower resources and the number of jobs in individual cities and rayons of the republic. Thus, while in Yerevan where there is a heavy concentration of

industry, difficulties have been experienced in the supplying of production units with manpower resources and the demand for additional manpower has been met principally by increased mechanization and two-way migration on the part of the population; in the small towns and in the rayons of the republic (the Martuninskiy, Vardenisskiy, Spitakskiy, Sisianskiy, Krasnosel'skiy rayons and a number of others) the number of those employed in the individual subsidiary and domestic economy has considerably exceeded the average for the republic due to a lack of jobs.

All this has indicated the necessity of immediate measures for creation of additional jobs in the national economy and the employment in social production of the able-bodied population. There are several ways to solve this problem. Of the three leading sectors of the republic's economy, industry, agriculture and construction, the employment problem could be solved only in industry, since the number of workers in the other two sectors had stabilized and the growth of production volume in them had to be compensated for by an increase in labor productivity.

In this connection, there has been recourse to measures specifically intended to make progressive changes in sectoral and territorial proportions by accelerating the growth of the labor-intensive sectors of machine construction and the location of new production units primarily in small towns and recently-organized industrial centers.

These measures, in spite of their incomplete nature, provide for the rapid growth of machine construction and increase the labor activity of the population. Thus, in the current five-year plan, given the expected growth of the total gross volume of industrial production in the republic by 46 percent, the volume of instrument manufacturing is increasing by 70 percent, that of the automotive industry is growing by 68 percent, and that of other labor-intensive sectors of machine construction is more than doubling.

Along with the stable growth of industrial production, there is provision for shifting it to small towns and rayons where industry is underdeveloped. Thus, from 1976 to 1978 new capacities have been exploited in the brewery and the reinforced-concrete construction plant in the Abovyan rayon, in the heavy machinery repair plant in the Artashatskiy rayon, in the rubber footwear and knitwear factories in the Gorisskiy rayon, in the cement works and the winery in the Idzhevanskiy rayon; in the cable factory and meat combine in Kamo; in the Zangezurskiy copper-molybdenum combine, the furniture factory and the auto-repair and reinforced-concrete construction plants in the Kafanskiy rayon, the woodworking and wood-particle board factories in the Masissskiy rayon, the glass and canning factories and cognac distillery in the Oktemberianskiy rayon; in the smithy and the machine-tool, "Tsentrrolit," and clothing factories in Charentsavan; such units were put into force in the Sevanskiy, Spitakskiy, Talinskiy, Echmiadzinskiy, and other rayons.

In the major settlements of the Yekhegnadzorskiy, Martuninskiy, Kalininskiy, Gorisskiy, Kafanskiy, and other rayons, located at a distance from industrial enterprises, about 40 branches were organized for the population's employment development.

Indices	Proportion, %			1979 to
	1975	1978	1979	1975, %
Volume of gross production in the republic as a whole including:	100	100	100	132.3
in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan	70.5	68.9	67.8	127
in the remaining small towns and rayons	29.5	31.1	32.2	145
Numbers of industrial production personnel				
in Yerevan, Leninakan, Kirovakan	70.7	65.9	65	107.2
in the remaining small towns and rayons	29.3	34.1	35	138

All this made it possible to provide for a heretofore unequalled growth of the volume of industrial production and employment level of the population of the small towns and the rayons (see table).

Given the expected growth of the gross production volume in four years in the republic as a whole by 32.3 percent, the increase for three cities: Yerevan, Leninakan, and Kirovakan amounts to 27 percent; the increase in the small towns and rayons of the republic to 45 percent.

However, in spite of noteworthy progress, unemployment in the social economy is still high, especially in the administrative rayons of the Shirakskiy, Lori-Pambakskiy, and Seyanskiy regions. In this connection, the problem of the further improvement of the sectoral structure and of rational placement of industry remains primary in the plans for the development of the republic's national economy.

In the coming decade, given an increase of the total industrial production volume in the republic by 86 percent, the production output of machine building is expected to rise.

In plans for the republic's economic development in the coming years, construction of over 90 new industrial enterprises is foreseen, among them only 20 enterprises with complex technological processes demanding highly-qualified cadres of workers and engineer-technicians: in Yerevan, Leninakan, and Kirovakan. With the majority of enterprises being built in the suburbs, it becomes possible to employ part of the free manpower of the nearest rayons in industrial production.

Over 70 production units are to be built in the rayons and small towns of the republic. Organization of new industrial centers in the Razdanskiy and Martuminskiy rayons of the Sevan basin is foreseen.

In the next years, with the development of industry, the city of Razdan will become one of the major industrial centers of the republic, with a population of over 100,000. In the same period, the volume of gross industrial production of the city will grow to over four times the present figure (given a rise in this indicator for the republic to 1.8 times the present figure), while its share in the total industrial production volume of the republic will make up about 7 percent, as opposed to 2.7 percent at present. In order to represent the dimensions of Razdan's development, it is enough to say that the factories will produce in the very near future almost as much as all the industrial enterprises of Leninakan and Kirovakan taken together produce at present.

The creation of an industrial center on acreage between the rayon center Martuni and the settlement Nerkin Getashen, which are unsuitable for agriculture, is also foreseen. Manpower resources will be drawn into industrial production from the rayon center and nearest settlements, where approximately two-thirds of the manpower resources of the rayon are concentrated.

It must be noted that such organization of industry is very advantageous for our republic with its high density of population points. This makes possible, besides employment of the able-bodied population, the formation of unified group systems of population points, joined by telecommunications and transportation links, as well as the concentration and consolidation of production projects of general use and likewise of projects significant for cultural, communal, and daily life. This will also increase the effectiveness of capital investments, eliminate removal of land from agricultural turnover, and make possible measures for the protection of nature.

In the coming years the expansion of the republic's industry by 150,000 jobs is planned, 100,000 being allotted to small towns and rayons.

Locating production in this way makes possible acceleration of industrial development and the implementation of the measures for the rational utilization of the republic's manpower resources foreseen in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers

LABOR

BONUSES FOR PUTTING PROJECTS INTO OPERATION INCREASED

Moscow KHOZYAYSTVO I PRAVO in Russian No 12, Dec 79 pp 9-12

[Article by O. Sopov, chief construction specialist for the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems: "Innovations in the Awarding of Bonuses for Starting Up Construction Projects and Production Capacities"]

[Text] The development of all branches of the national economy and raising the level of material well-being of the laborers of our country depend in considerable measure on the effectiveness of capital construction. The volume of capital investment increases from one five-year plan to the next. Thus, whereas it was about 494 billion rubles in the Ninth, we are faced with utilizing upwards of 620 billion rubles in 1975-1980. The plan is to put one-third more fixed assets into operation. But it is important not only that there be overall growth in capital investment; a rapid return on investment is also important. The way to do it is to accelerate the start-up of capacities and to reduce construction time. That was precisely the aim of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree of 12 July 1979 "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality," which gave a prominent place to capital construction.

The state of affairs in construction today leaves something to be desired. There are quite a few organizations not meeting assignments and delaying the release of projects. The scattering of forces and funds is still high, leading to growth in unfinished production. For example, subdivisions of the USSR Ministry of Construction are simultaneously building more than 30,000 projects. In order to simply finish them without starting any new ones, we would need three years. The situation is similar in other construction ministries as well.

In this connection, the experience of builders in Belorussia and Lithuania and their experiment of several years duration now is instructive. Here, the labor of collectives is evaluated on the basis of releasing projects for operation. Builders in Lithuania, for example, have been releasing capacities and housing smoothly, strictly according to schedule, for the past two years, and have reduced installation time by 11 percent. This leading experience is already being copied by several other republics. Here, they

have been able to concentrate resources on start-up projects and to reduce the number of projects being put up at the same time.

Material incentives, and foremost the awarding of bonuses for the prompt or ahead of schedule start up of production capacities and construction projects, have facilitated the builders' successful labor. However, circumstances, and sometimes ones independent of the builders, do not permit putting up capacities and projects on schedule, and construction participants are deprived of the opportunity of receiving bonuses. This type of incentive comprises an insignificant proportion of their wage.

With a view towards intensifying the material interest of workers in construction-installation organizations and also at construction sites working under both the contractor method and the direct-labor method, and that of clients and planning organizations, in finishing new construction, renovation and retooling existing enterprises as quickly as possible, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, USSR Gosstroy and AUCCTU, in a decree on 11 September 1979 carrying out CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree No 695 of 12 July 1979, have worked out and approved Regulations on Awarding Bonuses to Workers for Putting Production Capacities and Construction Projects Into Operation.¹

The new regulations outline additional steps to stimulate all construction participants, based on the tasks of perfecting the ~~existing~~ mechanism. Thus, the bonus amounts for putting production capacities and facilities into operation promptly are significantly increased. They now average three percent of the estimated cost of the work done, instead of the previous 2.2 percent. Construction participants can also be given incentives in even greater amounts. That depends on the evaluation of the quality of the completed construction, on the reduction in start-up time as against established norms, and on overfulfillment of the plan for releasing total housing area. For example, given the start-up of projects with an evaluation of "excellent," the bonus amount increases to 10 percent. With a reduction in start-up time by 10, 20 or 30 percent, the bonus amounts increase by 10, 25 or 50 percent, respectively, and the bonus amount increases by 20 percent for total housing area put into operation over the quarterly plan.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Decree of 12 July 1979, in order to stimulate the start-up of projects ahead of schedule, the regulations anticipate that, given a reduction in the scheduled release of production capacities for operation as against approved norms by contractor organizations, the general contractor receives from the client half the profit outlined in the plan for the period by which construction time was reduced. However, these funds must not exceed 0.5 percent of the estimated cost of the work for each month of reduction in the construction schedule. The amount of such profit is calculated for the

1. The regulations were published in EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, Nos 42 and 43, 1979.

length of time the production capacities were started up ahead of schedule, based on output volume and prime cost as outlined in the plan, given full utilization of the planned capacity put into operation.

Use of the means indicated in the regulations for these purposes corresponds to the norms set for republic construction ministries and main administrations operating under the terms of the economic experiment (Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, Belorussian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction, Lithuanian Ministry of Construction, and others). Thus, 1.6 of the profit obtained by the general contractor organization for starting up capacities ahead of time is paid to the client, 0.4 percent is paid to USSR Gosnab organizations and two percent is paid to planning organizations. The bulk of the profit is distributed among subcontractors and the general contractor in proportion to the amounts of work done and with consideration of labor expenditures and reduction in the schedules set for work production. Half these funds are directed by them into developing production, 30 percent is used for sociocultural measures and housing construction, and the remainder is used to award bonuses to workers.

Inasmuch as schedules are often not met for reasons not dependent on builders, clients and planners, the regulations define a procedure for paying bonuses and the amounts of such bonuses for projects not released on the initial schedules. For example, when start-up is achieved before the end of the year, bonuses of 75 percent of the amount proposed for putting the project into operation on the initial schedule are paid. Bonuses in the same amounts are also paid when the start-up schedule is postponed under established procedure. But with repeated postponement, they can be paid in amounts of not more than half the total amount, and the permission of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems and the concurrence of the USSR Gosstroy and USSR Stroybank are required.

Before the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan and in subsequent years, we plan to increase the amount of industrial production in the country basically by renovating and retooling existing enterprises. Even this year, we plan to direct the bulk of the capital investments to these ends. This work is associated, as we know, with increased labor-intensiveness and complexity. It was more profitable for construction subdivisions to put up new plants than to involve themselves with up-dating existing ones. Henceforward, when the finished project will be the measure of labor, these conflicts will disappear.

The system of material incentives has also been reviewed. The awarding of bonuses to workers in construction-installation and planning organizations and to clients for retooling work has been equated with renovation work. This means that the bonus amounts have been set at an average of 15 percent higher than for new construction projects. There is one other feature here: if bonuses for the start-up of new facilities are paid from funds economized in terms of the summary estimate for the construction, then the sums intended for paying bonuses for retooling and renovation must be included in the estimates for these jobs and cannot be used to meet other needs.

The new regulations also enable us to increase client interest in the intensive up-dating of enterprise technical bases. Now, just like workers in enterprise capital construction departments, they can be awarded bonuses from funds allocated for starting up the indicated facilities.

In the forthcoming changeover to a two- or three-link construction management system, the basic link in industrial production will be the production construction-installation association. Regulations on such associations are now being prepared in the USSR Gosstroy. In this connection, the procedure for awarding bonuses to members of association collectives, which was previously established for trusts, is being outlined.

Much attention in stimulating high-quality labor has been paid to encouraging the construction participants themselves directly. The bonus amounts will depend on the length of time worked on a given project, on the labor contribution of each person. Awards to line engineering-technical workers are higher than for personnel of the management apparatus. Not less than half the total material incentives amount obtained by a construction-installation organization for putting a construction project into operation will be directed into awarding bonuses to especially deserving workers and brigade leaders. Supervisory, engineering-technical workers and employees of production construction-installation association, trust and auxiliary service apparatuses will now receive awards calculated at 80 percent of the initial bonus amount for starting up the project as a whole. The remaining funds are intended to reward supervisors, engineering-technical workers and employees of sectors, construction-installation administrations, and the production-technological set-provision administrations of associations and trusts.

It is important that this procedure be followed. Unfortunately, higher bonus amounts have often been set for supervisory workers and management personnel at certain construction sites. This led, for example, to a situation in which the proportion of bonuses for start-ups among engineering-technical workers and employees in construction-installation organizations in 1978 were quite a bit higher than for workers. The new regulation entirely excludes such disproportion in the payment of bonuses.

The procedure for awarding bonuses in planning (surveying) organizations has been changed somewhat. The amount of the bonus in this instance will depend on use of the latest achievements of science and engineering in the plans, on the introduction of progressive construction items and building materials, on an anticipated effective use of capital investments, on the prompt submission of high-quality documentation, and on the amount of estimate-planning, surveying and other work to facilitate putting the project into operation promptly. The bulk of the bonus, at least 80 percent of the total amount obtained by the planning (surveying) organization, is to be directed into incentives for workers participating directly in working out the estimate-planning and surveying documentation.

The procedure for materially encouraging the associates of enterprise (organization, institution) capital construction departments (administrations) has also been refined. Thus, if the direct-labor method of construction comprises more than half the total work volume in the plans of these subdivisions, they will be awarded bonuses as are the workers in construction-installation organizations. But if such jobs comprise half or less of the total volume in the plans, the award will be paid in accordance with the branch Standard Regulations on Awarding Bonuses for Basic Economic Activity Results.

It is very important when putting up a project to encourage workers, engineering and technical personnel for carrying out individual very important assignments or construction stages. To this end, the regulations anticipate awarding bonuses in the form of advances through awards established for putting production capacities and construction projects as a whole into operation, renovating and retooling enterprises. However, they can be used only at production construction projects costing one million rubles or more and when putting up projects using sets of imported equipment, as well as in the construction, renovation and retooling of all enterprises of light, food, meat-dairy, grinding-milling and fishing industry, regardless of the estimated cost of these projects. Once again, though, on the condition that construction schedules do not exceed half a year. Also limited in this instance is the range of persons to whom bonuses can be paid. They include workers in construction-installation administrations and organizations equivalent to them, as well as their subsidiary, auxiliary and service economies.

Permission is given to spend up to 30 percent of the bonus amount established for putting a project as a whole into operation in the form of an advance bonus during the course of the work; the figure is up to half for a number of branches of industry. When the initial construction deadline is extended, the funds allocated for advance bonuses must not exceed three-fourths of the amount which can be spent for these purposes if the initial schedule is met. No advance bonuses are paid with repeated extensions.

Publicizing the incentive is an important condition to the effectiveness of the indicated measures. The bonus amounts being offered for successful work to the collective of each organization must be known even before the construction starts. Every construction site collective must also be made aware of orders awarding bonuses to workers.

The regulations outline maximum bonus amounts. In construction-installation organizations transferred to the new system of planning and economic incentives, awards must not exceed six monthly salaries per year paid from the material incentives fund for economic activity results and bonuses to supervisory, engineering and technical workers and employees (with the exception of foremen, work superintendents and sector chiefs) for putting construction projects into operation. The total amount of bonuses paid to one construction-installation organization (construction site) worker for putting construction projects into operation (including bonuses paid as advances), bonuses from the wage fund for economic activity results, and also bonuses

paid by the job and under time-rate bonus systems -- 4.8 percent of the monthly salary (piece-rate wage or time rate) per year. But on projects whose titles lists have been approved by the USSR Council of Ministers and on projects whose planned construction duration exceeds two years -- six months salary (piece-rate, time-rate) per year.

The leaders of ministries and departments, construction-installation and trade-union organizations, have now been set the task of correctly and effectively using the funds being allocated for putting production capacities and new facilities into operation. They will systematically study, generalize and disseminate leading experience in the area of awarding bonuses and put into effect the measures adopted by the party and government to continue increasing the efficiency and quality of the labor of construction workers.

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LABOR

SOVIET FAMILY BUDGET DESCRIBED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 30 Jan 80 pp 1-5

[Abridged version of article by A. Smirnov, head of the Subdepartment on Social Problems and the Standard of Life, USSR State Planning Committee, from AGITATOR No 2, Feb 80]

[Text] There are about 70 million families in the USSR in a population totaling approximately 265 million people. But even with this number of families it is not so easy to select two with identical budgets. The family budget, after all, depends on the size and composition of the family, on geographical and national features, on the professional group its members belong to, on its tenor of life, etc.

In order to get the best possible idea of what goes to form the family budget, let us take a full family--husband, wife, two children and the two parents of one of the spouses. This size of family is fairly widespread, though in the past few years the tendency for grown-up children to detach themselves from their parents, territorially and materially, and form their own families has been ever more noticeable.

Relatively not so long ago--in the 40s and 50s even--the basic contribution to the family budget came from the head of the family or, as he is usually called, the breadwinner. Nowadays the situation is different. According to the latest census, nine out of every ten able-bodied women (from 16 to 55 years of age) are either working or studying, and only one in ten is not employed--mainly mothers taking care of large families or of a young baby. The active part played by Soviet women in social production is, first and foremost, due to the continuous growth of their educational, professional and cultural level, to the improved conditions and facilities for women having and bringing up children, and taking care of the housekeeping. Thus, in the typical Soviet family both spouses are employed in the national economy.

As to their earnings, these directly depend on their qualifications, on the nature and conditions of the work done, on their attitude to their obligations--in short, on the quantity and quality of their work. That

is the basic principle of the distribution of all creature comforts under socialism. In a socialist society it is labour, and only labour, that is the sole criterion of the value of every man, the sole factor determining his or her position in society and material well-being.

Average wages of workers and employees in the national economy at present equal 164 roubles a month, with those of workers in industry and construction at the level of 180-200 roubles. Taken as a whole, the average wages of workers and employees have increased 1.8-fold in the past 15 years (1965-1979). How can such a rapid growth of wages be explained?

First of all, by the countrywide measures systematically carried out in the sphere of labour remuneration. Thus, in 1977, the switchover to a minimum wage--70 roubles a month--was completed, and in 1979, the rates and salaries of employees in nonproductive fields were raised. As a result of these steps alone, 31 million people employed in nonproductive spheres now receive higher wages. In the course of the Tenth Five-Year Plan wages were raised for many categories of working people in such production branches as the coal, textile and timber industries, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, construction and agriculture. Similar rises will be awarded in 1980 as well, in particular for railroad workers.

Secondly, labour remuneration keeps on growing in connection with the further expansion of the enterprises' funds of material stimulation, built up from that part of the profits which every enterprise retains. Besides the monthly and quarterly premiums paid before, ever more widespread in the past few years was remuneration for the results of the work done in the course of the year (the so-called thirteenth wage).

Finally, wages grow in direct dependence on the growth of the worker's qualification level and labour productivity, on his or her overfulfilling the plan assignment. At the same time, increased labour productivity in the USSR does not pose a threat of losing one's job.

Socialism, with its planned economy, gives every citizen a really guaranteed right to work. For almost fifty years now there has been no unemployment in the Soviet Union.

Wages are the major, but not the sole, source of a Soviet family's income. An integral and ever expanding element in the family budget are receipts from the public consumption funds. Part of these receipts come in monetary form (as grants, pensions, stipends, etc), and the family has full right to make free use of them as it sees fit, another part takes the form of indirect income--free benefits and services, as well as various types of privileges.

Literally, every Soviet family, every citizen makes use of these public consumption funds. But it is the weakest, if it is possible to call them

that, part of the population--children and old people who cannot participate in social production--that makes most use of them. At present, more than 48 million Soviet citizens receive a state pension. Starting from 1980, pensions will be paid likewise to former members of collective farms, having the necessary work record. Besides that, the minimal size of pensions paid to collective farmers has been increased.

Of great importance are spendings from public consumption funds on bringing up the growing generation. Today, every other child from two to six years of age attends a kindergarten or creche. The parents pay but one-fifth of the total sum expended for the maintenance of these child-care institutions, the other four-fifths--about 400 roubles per year for a child--comes from the public consumption funds.

Just as important is the state's education bill. The average cost of getting a child through school is over 180 roubles annually. The bill is footed by the state. Considerably higher are the allocations made from the public consumption funds for teaching young people a trade or profession at vocational-technical, specialized secondary or higher schools. Today ten million young people are studying at higher and specialized secondary schools alone. No Soviet family spends anything on this. Moreover, four of every five students at full-time departments receive a stipend, while those who study without leaving their jobs get additional paid leave, as well as other privileges. For the education of one student at an establishment of higher learning the state spends more than a thousand roubles a year. Consequently, the free education of a child at secondary and then higher school saves the family seven thousand roubles, i.e., as much as one of the parents would earn in three and a half years.

Working people employed in the national economy likewise enjoy the benefits of the public consumption funds. These include paid vacations, free or discount vouchers to sanatoriums and resorts, free medical services and sick-leave payments calculated on the basis of the world's highest rates (up to 100 percent of one's wages).

A very significant role belongs to the public consumption funds in providing families with comfortable flats. Rent in the USSR has not changed since 1928 and is actually no more than a token sum--a mere 2-3 percent of the family's total income. It does not as much as pay for the expense of maintaining the dwelling, not mentioning the cost of its construction.

The state annually puts in an additional four-plus roubles for every square meter of dwelling space.

Altogether, the visible receipts from the public consumption funds in monetary form, and the "invisible" incomes--the free services and privileges--exceed, on an average, forty percent of the labour incomes. In 1979, they equalled 420 roubles per capita.

The continuous growth of labour remuneration and receipts from public consumption funds have, in the past few five-year periods, doubled the per capita monetary incomes of the population on an average once every 10-12 years. As a result, if in 1965 only four percent of the population received a total monthly income exceeding 100 roubles per member of the family, at present almost every other family has such an income.

These changes in the population's incomes are accompanied by shifts in the level and structure of consumption.

The priority item of expenditure in the family budget--from the point of view of the barest necessities--is food. This item makes up about a third of the total expenditures. A specific feature in the dynamics of Soviet family budgets is that while the absolute expenditure on food continues to increase, its share relative to other family expenditure is steadily falling.

Another important item in the family expenditure is the purchase of clothes and footwear. Absolute spendings on these purposes continue to grow, too, yet their share in the total budget is not changing noticeably, and in the past 10-15 years has, on an average, equalled 15 percent.

Another striking manifestation of the progressive changes in the continuous growth of the population's requirements is the absolute and relative increase in the family budget of purchases of cultural and household commodities. This is directly linked with the higher cultural level of the working people, with increased spare time and the improvement of conditions ensuring their leisure and rest and easing household chores. In 1965, for instance, only one in four families owned a TV set, now 98 of every 100 do. Seven-fold more families have, in the same period of time, bought refrigerators, and 3.5 times more, washing machines.

About 10 percent of the family's total expenditures fall on payment for everyday services. Part of these go to pay for mechanized laundries, modern dry-cleaners and other service establishments, the other part--for the repair of the rapidly growing number of durables.

A noteworthy element in the lives of Soviet people is the growing importance of intellectual and social requirements. These are directly linked with the fact that still more favourable conditions have been created for people's development and, which is no less important, for making use of the spiritual and physical abilities of all members of society.

In the past few years there has been a special increase in the population's expenditures for satisfying their spiritual requirements, for providing them with interesting leisure and good rest. In particular, due to the increased incomes and additional spare time the working people enjoy, the population's "mobility" has grown, resulting in growing expenditures on

tourist trips, hiking, excursions and out-of-town activities. Nowadays, people very rarely spend their annual vacations at home. Many go out of town on excursions on their days off, too, especially since the introduction of the five-day working week, the average-length of which is one of the shortest in the world--39.4 hours.

And, finally, about the last item in the family budget, or, to be more precise, about future patterns of expenditure. Statistics tell us that the population's savings are growing steadily. That is no more than natural, and has nothing whatsoever to do with the savings so widespread in the West--in case one loses his job, or falls ill or for any other "rainy day." No, basically, the savings of Soviet people are a result of an ordinary economic phenomenon--the increased demand for durables, in particular for cars, as well as for tourist trips and resort vacations. This is one more proof of the rapid and steady improvement of the life of all Soviet citizens, of every Soviet family.

CSO: 1828

EDUCATION

PANACHIN REPORT AT ANNUAL MEETING OF SECONDARY EDUCATION COUNCIL

Moscow UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Feb 80 p 1

[Text] A routine meeting of the Council on Problems of the General Educational Secondary School was held at the USSR Ministry of Education. It discussed the question of the "Results of Developing Educational System Institutions in 1979 and the Tasks of Public Education Agencies Stemming From the Resolutions of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum on Carrying Out the State Plan for USSR Economic and Social Development in 1980." USSR First Deputy Minister of Education P. G. Panachin gave a report.

He touched on problems of further developing universal secondary education. In 1979, some 96.4 percent of adolescents in eighth grade graduated as scheduled. However, this indicator was below the union average in Georgia, Lithuania, Tadzhikistan and Armenia. The significant repeating of grades by upper-class students has not been overcome, especially in the schools for working youths, where it is over 10 percent.

We must continue making the school network more efficient, including night and correspondence schools. We must continue improving record-keeping and organization in universal education, transport for children, and the organization of hot meals.

Public education agencies and teacher collectives have aimed their efforts at carrying out the December (1977) CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on schools. Much attention has been paid to improving labor training, to creating a definite system of vocational guidance for young people. Party and soviet organs, trade unions, the Komsomol, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and industrial enterprises have been of considerable assistance in this.

Pupil promotion has increased somewhat and the number of repeaters has decreased. However, the quality of schoolchildren's knowledge leaves something to be desired; liberalism in evaluations has not been overcome. A significant proportion of the medal winners have not supported their marks in VUZ examinations.

Quite a bit was done in 1979 to put the content of secondary education in order. New standard plans were drawn up for schools with instruction in Russian and for national schools. The drafts of new school programs were widely discussed; however, more work still needs to be done on them. Also discussed were the labor programs, which have already been approved by the collegium of the USSR Ministry of Education.

During the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan, preschool public education for children was developed. In 1979, some 2,000 preschool institutions with more than 500,000 seats were opened. One in every two children enters first grade from a kindergarten. A new program for educating six-year olds and program-methods recommendations on training youngsters in Russian in union republic kindergartens have been developed.

More than half a million boys and girls are being educated in preparatory classes. In several republics (the Ukraine, Belorussia, Latvia and others), study aids and didactic materials have been published for them.

At the same time, here, too, there have been major oversights. First, the demand for day nurseries and kindergartens is far from being met. There are not enough teachers for them.

Considerable work has been done to train, place and improve the skills of teacher personnel. During the past four years, nearly 680,000 young specialists with higher and secondary pedagogical educations have been trained, including 150,000 in 1979. Hundreds of thousands of teachers improved their skills.

Nonetheless, there is quite a bit yet to do to improve work with teacher personnel, in particular, to train young specialists. A number of important steps must be taken to actualize the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the higher school which was adopted in July 1979 and the recommendations and proposals of the recently held All-Union Conference of Higher Academic Institution Workers. The reference is to further improving study plans and programs, to preparing study literature, to improving the skill of scientific-pedagogical personnel, and also to eliminating major shortcomings in the recruitment of students for VUZ's and teacher colleges, in organizing the study-educational process.

By no means all pedagogical institute graduates are at their designated places. The rectors of individual pedagogical VUZ's, teacher college directors and the heads of rayon (city) departments of public education are engaging in this work poorly.

The speaker dealt in detail with questions of further strengthening the material base of the schools and other educational institutions, as well as on problems of leadership and administration.

Taking part in the discussion were RSPSR Deputy Minister of Education G. P. Veselov, ministers of education M. V. Pomenko (the Ukraine), M. G. Minkevich

(Belorussia), S. Sh. Shermukhammedov (Uzbekistan), M. A. Aliyeva (Turkmenistan) and D. G. Zidu (Moldavia), Tadzhik SSR First Deputy Minister of Education N. Z. Voloshchuk, USSR Gosplan executive V. M. Gorbatov, and editor-in-chief of UCHITEL'SKAYA GAZETA N. M. Perfenova.

USSR Minister of Education M. A. Prokof'yev gave concluding remarks.

An appropriate resolution was adopted on the problem discussed.

Participating in the council's meeting were Ye. M. Kozhevnikov, schools sector chief in the Department of Science and Academic Institutions of the CPSU Central Committee, Z. G. Novozhilova, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, I. A. Popov, executive in the USSR Council of Ministers, M. G. Kozlov, secretary of the central committee of the trade union of workers in education, the higher schools and scientific institutions, ministry and department executives, and representatives of the press.

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EDUCATION

ALL-UNION CONFERENCE CONSIDERS PROBLEMS IN TRAINING OF SPECIALISTS

Specialist Worthy of Soviet Era

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 80 p 3

[Article: "A Specialist Who Is Worthy of the Soviet Epoch, All-Union Conference of Higher School Workers"]

[Text] The All-Union Conference of Higher School Workers continues its work in Moscow on 6 February. Those participating in the discussion discussed problems concerning the training of young specialists in light of the increased demands presented by contemporary development in science, technology, and production.

B. F. Bratchenko, minister of the USSR Coal Industry, talked about increasing the role of production in improving the training of young specialists. He noted that the ministry renders assistance in the expansion of the material-technical base of institutes and carries out work in strengthening their ties with production.

Many graduates of VUZ's enter the area of production with a sufficiently high level of theoretical knowledge and approach their work with confidence. And this is no accident. The enterprises and associations of the sector together with the institutes select and send the best workers for training at the expense of production. Preference is given to those who complete the technical colleges of mining and the vocational-technical schools early. Immediately after completion of their studies in a VUZ such specialists are frequently appointed as chiefs of sections, chief engineers of a mine.

The specialization of higher educational institutions represents one important measure for raising the quality of training for specialists and for strengthening the ties of the mining VUZ's and enterprises. Experience has shown that in the institutes where mining specialties are not part of the curriculum and the number of student miners is not large, the level of training for engineers is lower than in specialized VUZ's. Specialization makes it possible for other sectors which are involved in mining also to attach the best enterprises and associations to higher educational institutions,

to render more concentrated assistance in the development of a training and laboratory base and in the execution of scientific research, and to enlist highly qualified production workers for the training of students.

The collaboration of the VUZ's and academies of sciences will be called upon to play an important role in raising the quality of training for specialists, stated I. M. Ternov, pro-rector of Moscow State University. Moscow State University engages in the practice of attracting leading scholars of the USSR Academy of Sciences to pedagogical work. According to the plan of scientific collaboration scholars from the university and academic institutes conduct joint research, publish scientific works, and conduct international congresses, all-union conferences, and symposiums.

The academies of sciences and the sectorial institutes can also help higher educational institutions to secure specialized equipment. It is also expedient, emphasized the speaker, to create specialized subsectorial industries, which would specialize in the production of training equipment for VUZ's.

Proceeding from the task of the overall program of economic integration in CEMA-member countries, Moscow University together with its partners from other socialist countries is working on the gradual convergence of the content of university education. This concerns curriculums, programs, and also the joint compilation of textbooks and educational material.

The development of the productive forces of Siberia and the Far East were the center of attention in the speech by I. I. Budilin, rector of the Novosibirsk Agricultural Institute. The overall mastering of this region, he stated, the transition of agricultural production to an industrial base require an even higher level of training for qualified cadres.

The Novosibirsk Agricultural Institute has become the educational center for higher agricultural education. The speaker gave a detailed account of how the scientific-pedagogical collective of the VUZ concerns itself with the training of qualified cadres and gives particular attention to their assignment to a rural village.

Novosibirsk is the home of the departments of three academies, more than 100 educational and scientific-research institutes, and a council of rectors. In the last 15 years the number of agricultural specialists graduating from the VUZ's of Siberia and the Far East has doubled.

USSR Minister of Health B. V. Petrovskiy was called upon to speak.

The task of the higher medical schools, he noted, is not only to resolve the question concerning the quantity of information received by a student during his years of study but above all to make him capable of independently analyzing this information, to acquire a sound knowledge, and to form his own clinical thought. The basis of the training of a doctor is work with the sick. It is imperative that the student participate actively in the diagnostic and medical process.

The speaker noted the necessity of improving the methods for verifying the professional training of specialists. One of the steps in this respect is reorganisation of the system of state examinations. The final examinations in the medical VUZ's of the country have since last year been conducted on the specialty studies, scientific communism, specialized hygiene, and the organization of health care. These examinations should become the decisive verification of specialists with respect to the correctness of the chosen specialty and social-political maturity.

The speaker emphasized the importance of strengthening the ties of the medical VUZ's with science and practical health care and he also talked about the experience accumulated in this respect.

V. B. Astrovskiy, director of the Department of CPSU History at Saratov University, dealt with the problem of the moral education of youth. He noted that courses on ethics and aesthetics are far from being given proper attention everywhere in the educational system. It is necessary to frequently give lectures and conduct debates and discussions on subjects dealing with morality and ethics.

It is necessary, emphasized the speaker, to teach students the habit of independently working with Marxist-Leninist classics, the decisions of the party and government, and political and scientific literature. This is also important so that specialists will be able to prepare reports, give lectures, and deliver speeches before workers.

On the whole, the VUZ's of the republic are coping successfully with the plans for training highly qualified and ideologically mature specialists, stated A. T. Kuz'min, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. The present training of cadres in many new specialties was brought about by the scientific-technical revolution. The effectiveness of educational science has increased considerably, its ties with production have been strengthened, and the number of teaching personnel has increased significantly.

The participation of VUZ collectives in the socio-political life of the republic and in the accomplishment of economic tasks has become more active. Today in Belorussia approximately 33,000 specialists are involved in higher education -- almost double that of 10 years ago.

In talking about the education of future specialists, the speaker emphasized that the level and quality of their training do not always completely correspond with the high requirements. The speaker introduced concrete proposals connected with the education of the young specialist, the socially active worker with a contemporary education.

I. F. Obraztsov, minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the RSFSR, A. S. Saginov, rector of the Karaganda Polytechnical Institute, and G. K. Zabulis, minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education in the Lithuanian SSR, who also spoke at the plenary session, talked about

measures for further improving educational, scientific-research, and organizational work, raising the quality of the professional training of VUZ graduates, and strengthening mass political work with youth.

On 7 February at section meetings the participants at the conference discussed a broad area of questions faced by the higher school. The conference was divided into six sections: universities, economic VUZ's, and institutes of jurisprudence; engineering-technical institutes; agricultural institutes; medical institutes and VUZ's for physical culture; pedagogic institutes; VUZ's for the arts and culture.

The level of the development of the Soviet higher school is traditionally determined by the successful work of the universities. Here theoretical problems and new teaching methods are worked out. Today the country has 67 universities, in which more than 600,000 students are studying. In analyzing the accumulated experience, the speakers talked about the search for effective ways to further develop the universities as leading scientific-pedagogic centers. Attention was given to the necessity of precisely defining the student quota and enumerating the specialties while taking into consideration the training of cadres for the whole system of public education, science, culture, industry, and agriculture. There was a discussion of measures aimed at strengthening the professorial composition and the material-technical base of the universities, particularly the newly created universities.

Engineering-technical education, which is received by more than 40 percent of the graduates of VUZ's, is an important link of the higher school directly responsible for combining science with production. Among the questions discussed at the section meetings was the task of improving the teaching of disciplines connected with the development and application of the latest equipment and technology. Considerable attention was given to the importance of the acquirement of theoretical knowledge and practical habits by students in the area of production automation, designing, and drawing. The technical VUZ's should strengthen the professional and technical training of future specialists directly at production sites and shops.

What kind of specialist is needed in the rural village today? This question was discussed by representatives of the higher agricultural school, which combines 102 VUZ's, in which more than 500,000 students are studying. The graduate of an agricultural VUZ should actively participate in the conversion of the course of the party to the industrialization of agricultural labor on the basis of overall mechanization and in the development of large agrarian enterprises and production units. In the recommendations adopted at the section meetings ways were noted for strengthening the theoretical base of agricultural education and improving the teaching process in the area of the organization of agricultural production. Emphasis was placed on the importance of improving the work of the teaching farms attached to the VUZ's, which should serve as models, concentrating advanced experience, and teaching students a strict observance of production discipline and a solicitous and zealous attitude toward economic management.

There is an ever increasing demand for the economic training of cadres, which should permeate the training of specialists in any field. In the course of the discussion the participants at the conference raised questions concerning the improvement of the structure and the quality of economic training and the strengthening of educational ties with the methods of planning administration and the organization of modern production. It is necessary to give attention to the study of questions connected with the rational utilization of labor, material, and financial resources. This is particularly important in connection with the tasks set forth in the recent resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On improving, planning, and strengthening the effects of the economic mechanism on the effectiveness of production and the quality of work".

The chief wealth of our society is the health of the Soviet people. The protection of their health is the task of the graduates of the higher medical schools, which combines 82 medical institutes and nine university faculties. Among the actual problems discussed by the speaker was the improvement of the training of medical cadres taking into consideration the ever-more active penetration into medicine of modern equipment and the precise methods of fundamental areas of knowledge.

The majority of the speakers by representatives of the higher pedagogic schools was devoted to questions concerning the formation of the new man, a citizen who profoundly understands his social debt and possesses a professional vocation.

The tasks placed before the VUZ's concerned with culture and the arts by the party and the Soviet government are determined by their important roles in cultural construction under the conditions of mature socialism and in the artistic education of the broad masses on the principles of socialist realism. This question was discussed by representatives of these VUZ's and famous people from the arts.

The conference will continue its work on 8 February.

Diversified Education Needed

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Feb 80 p 3

[Article: "Limits of the Higher School"]

[Text] There is no destiny greater and no task more responsible than to bring knowledge and the victorious ideas of communism to the masses, to promote scientific-technical progress. The workers of the Soviet higher school are carrying out this respected mission with honor.

All their talents and knowledge, energy and experience are being devoted to the development of science, culture, education, and the realization of the indisputable advantages of the socialist social order and to the training of highly qualified specialists selflessly devoted to the Fatherland and the Communist Party.

On 8 February the participants of the All-Union Conference of Higher School Workers continued to discuss ways to accomplish the tasks set forth in the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On further developing the higher school and improving the quality of the training of specialists".

President of the USSR Academy of Sciences A. P. Aleksandrov approached the rostrum. The chief task of higher educational institutions today, he said, is to develop a creative and searching specialist capable of resolving important production questions. The contemporary specialist is a person who can represent not only his own but also another sector.

The inclination to investigate should be supported by a knowledge of modern equipment and the ability to use scientific-technical information for new projects and to conduct all the necessary measurements, evaluations, and calculations. In this connection it is important to have an interaction between higher educational institutions, academic institutes, and industrial enterprises. V. I. Lenin demanded we work on the basis of our own raw materials and our own technology with the assistance of our own specialists.

It is necessary that while the student is studying he should work on the same equipment that he will encounter in production and that while in the VUZ he go to the forefront of science and technology.

As an example, the speaker cited the interdepartmental scientific-technical systems created in Leningrad. They work on scientific-technical programs which encompass a whole system of questions from the beginning of their scientific projects all the way to their introduction into production. The administration of the council of such a system includes representatives of industrial enterprises, the higher school, scientific institutes, and party organizations. There where such coordinated work exists, it is possible to achieve large successes with the aid of the party organization.

V. G. Zakharov, secretary of the Leningrad Oblkom of the CPSU, devoted his speech to problems concerning the future planning of the training and utilization of young specialists. In order to better satisfy the needs of the economy, a revision of plans was carried out in our VUZ's and the training of cadres in 20 new vocations was organized. The number of specialists in whom industry in the northwest region of the country has experienced a serious deficit was increased. The speaker cited the vocational-technical schools, whose graduates should be sent for training in the higher schools, as an important reserve in the Leningrad VUZ's. In the current academic year every 10th graduate of the Leningrad Vocational and Technical School entered a VUZ.

The party organization of the oblast is giving particular attention to the comprehensive improvement of socio-political work and to the development of an ability in tomorrow's specialists to conduct educational and organizational work in a labor collective.

USSR Minister of Education M. A. Prokof'yev talked about the noble and responsible role of the teacher in educating the rising generation. The further development of universal compulsory secondary education, he emphasized, presents new high demands for improving the quality of the training of teachers and for comprehensively strengthening the ties of pedagogic institutes with the secondary school. Today it is not enough that the Soviet teacher be just an expert in one's own subject. The qualified contemporary teacher and the effectiveness of his work are determined by his personality, his range of interests, education, and his cultural and ideological-theoretical training.

The pedagogic VUZ's are constantly concerned with the formation of highly professional qualities in their graduates who will be called upon to act as the transmitters of the life-giving ideas of the party among the young generation.

The komsomol organizations of the VUZ's, which encompass 3 million students, play an important role in the training of highly qualified specialists, stated B. N. Pastukhov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the VLKSM (All-Union Lenin Young Communist League). The formation of a communist philosophy occupies a special place in the work of Komsomol and the higher school. In turning to the treasure-house of Marxism-Leninism, the documents of the party, and the works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, youth can inculcate in themselves the qualities of a political fighter, a convinced transmitter of the ideas of the party.

The exacerbation of the international situation, the aggressive policies and the ever increasing ideological diversion of imperialism, declared the speaker, demand that we more actively inculcate in the younger generation a feeling of historical responsibility for the fate of socialism, for security, and for the well-being of the Fatherland. The student population, as all Soviet youth, always unanimously supports the domestic and foreign policies of the party.

The active and vital position of future specialists, their political awareness manifests themselves in their attitude toward studies -- the main work of the student and toward scientific-technical creativity. The summer work semester, during which each future specialist undergoes excellent training in civic maturity and patriotism, is an integral composite part of the training and educational process.

As he noted in his speech Ukrainian SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education G. G. Yefimenko, the main reserve for improving the training and education of the younger generation is an improvement in the organization of the educational process. This method will provide tangible results in a very short time.

Experience in the thorough planning of work volumes for students has been accumulated in the Ukraine. This has helped to improve the organization of the educational process, to raise the quality of instruction, and to improve

discipline. Scientific-research work has been organized for the purpose of developing the creative capacities of young specialists. Now each student does not only take a course in the basics of scientific research, but also conducts independent research. He then reports on his results at scientific seminars.

There are more than 2.5 million members of scientific-technical societies -- young people who are now under 30 years old, emphasized A. Yu. Ishlinskiy, chairman of the All-Union Council of Scientific-Technical Societies. They are engineers, agronomists, economists, and scientists who have only recently completed their studies at higher educational institutions. Along with older comrades they actively and fruitfully conduct research in performing concrete production, economic, and technical tasks. They are given preparation for this kind of work while they are still students.

Ye. V. Aleksyayeva, a student of the Leningrad State Pedagogic Institute and member of the All-Union Council on the Higher Schools, was called upon to speak. After developing a movement under the slogan "From the high level of knowledge of exemplary students -- to a high degree of success for the whole group", the Komsomol organization in the VUZ's of our city, she said, brought about a situation in which more than half of our youth is studying "well" and "excellently". And every 10th student of a VUZ -- an exemplary student or a recipient of a Lenin or personal scholarship. In the last 4 years alone the overall volume of scientific research conducted by students of the city amounted to dozens of millions of rubles. This is our concrete contribution to the patriotic movement of youth "Efficiency and quality for the five-year plan -- the enthusiasm and creativity of youth". The problems of the formation of the personality by means of the arts was at the center of attention in the speech delivered by S. A. Gerasimov, active member of the USSR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences and department director in the All-Union State Institute of Cinematography. The peculiarity of the creative VUZ lies in the fact that it educates not only a professional who understands his own specialty, but above all an ideologist. Cinematography, in particular, is an important influential force, it forms the philosophy, convictions, and tastes of millions of viewers. Recognizing the degree of its responsibility, which is a part of the whole educational process, emphasized the speaker, cinematography and those working in it strive from the very beginning to introduce students into an atmosphere of social interests and to make the needs of society the basic criteria of their work.

In the creative VUZ students are taught to think and work out their own views in constant creative discussions, without which the artist cannot exist. The sooner the student acquires an intellectual maturity, the more protracted and fruitful his creative destiny. Confirmation of this is found in the creative successes of many of our graduates who are working with inspiration in Soviet cinematography.

T. P. Yanushkovskaya, chairperson of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Workers in Education, the Higher School, and Scientific Institutions,

talked about the role of trade unions in the development of socialist competition in VUZ's. She noted that the conditions of competition not only provide for the successful fulfillment of the plan for accepting and graduating specialists for the economy of the country, but also provides for the training and improved qualifications of scientific-pedagogic cadres and improvement of the organization of training methods and educational work.

In order that competition would be effective, it is necessary to work out such a system for summing up its results which would be sufficiently simple and logical and would stimulate all workers in VUZ's to improve the teaching process. Today some VUZ's have adopted the practice of totaling up the results of socialist competition according to a point system, which bears a formal nature and is subject to subjectivism. The directors of VUZ's together with trade union committees must decisively eliminate elements of formalism in the management of socialist competition, develop and improve its forms, and give more attention to the dissemination of progressive experience.

Hero of Socialist Labor I. I. Kukhar', chairman of the Kolkhoz imeni Vladimir Il'yich, Lenniskiy Rayon, Moscow Oblast, was called upon to speak.

The specialist in the rural village is a highly educated rural intellectual, organizer, engineer, and educator of the collective, he said. Only people possessing these qualities are capable of accomplishing the important tasks established by the party in the area of agriculture.

Our kolkhoz, continued the speaker, owes its successes to the stable ties with scholars and students from the VUZ's and, in particular, with the collective of the Agricultural Academy imeni Timiryazev. It is important that rural youth who had received the necessary tempering in production and love to work on the land become students of agricultural institutions. This, to a great degree, will resolve the problem of consolidating cadres in kolkhozes and sovkhozes and reducing their turnover.

Tashkent State University has become one of the largest scientific and educational centers in Central Asia, noted Sh. Z. Urazayev, secretary of the party committee of the VUZ and corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. While instituting leadership over all aspects of activity in the collective, the party organization is pushing the work with cadres forward, is concerned about their professional mastery and ideological and political growth, and constantly ensures that all lectures and studies be conducted at a high ideological and professional level.

The university also has a successful political club (Krugozor), which discusses questions concerning the domestic and foreign policies of the CPSU and the Soviet government. The practice of expanding party elements among the student population has completely justified itself. Student-communists are in the forefront both in studies and labor.

The resolution of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On further developing the higher schools and raising the quality of the training of specialists" also completely relates to the higher military schools as an integral part of the overall system of higher education in the country, stated Armored Tank Marshall O. A. Losik, chief of the Military Academy for Armored Tank Forces imeni R. Ya. Malinovskiy. The training of military cadre is built on principles common for the Soviet school, principles which guarantee the formation and development of qualities necessary for the modern specialist, the active builder of a communist society. At the same time the training and education of officers is built on the same principles while taking into consideration special professional qualities, which our graduates should possess. They are entrusted with the accomplishment of a sacred, responsible task -- the defense of the Soviet state, the victory of socialism.

Military-educational institutions are responsible for the training of officers and specialists with a wide variety of qualifications and specialties -- commanders, political workers, and military engineers for all branches of the Armed Forces. The whole system of training and education, emphasized the speaker, is directed at making each officer an active ideological fighter for the party and a transmitter of its policies in the Armed Forces.

In his speech V. G. Kirillov'Ugryumov, chairman of the Higher Examination Board in the USSR Council of Ministers, noted that the quality of training and education for students and aspirants depends, to a great degree, on the qualifications of those who develop the science and teach in higher educational institutions.

The way to increase the number of specialists with higher qualifications is to be found in a concentration of efforts and means and in vast purposeful scientific programs, the basic composition of which should be made up of sections involved in the training of doctors and candidates of the sciences. The experience of many VUZ's has shown that opportunities for increasing the practical significance of research for dissertations are great. Special attention should be given to the development of such educational-scientific production forms as VUZ-Scientific Research Institute-Production. As an example the speaker cited the work of the coordinating center for the training of scientific cadre, which was created by scientists of the scientific-production association of the Minsk Tractor Plant and the Belorussian Polytechnical Institute.

Professor G. V. Maleyev, chairman of the Council of Rectors of VUZ's in Donetskaya Oblast, approached the rostrum. The resolution of the most important problems of higher education, he said, requires the coordination of the work of VUZ's located in one region.

One of the most important means of professional training and social education is the participation of students in the life of enterprises and labor collectives. The Council of Rectors approved the initiative of mining students at

the Donetsk Polytechnical Institute, who proposed the formation of student coal mining teams. Last year more than 1,700 students worked in the mines of the oblast. They extracted 175,000 tons of coal and worked 60,000 linear meters of mine. Such teams helped make talented young people interested in becoming engineers.

USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education V. P. Yelyutin delivered the concluding speech.

The discussion which developed at the conference, he noted, clearly demonstrates that the requirements of the party and the government for the further development of the higher school have been perceived by its workers with complete understanding and active enthusiasm.

Among the real problems of the work of the higher schools the minister noted the development of scientific-research work in VUZ's, the creative activeness of the professorial and teaching collectives, problems of planning in higher education, and the rational combination of a sectorial and territorial approach to the training of specialists for the economy.

The participants at the conference directed an appeal to all professors, teachers, aspirants, students, and workers of the higher school. In the name of the multimillion member collectives of workers in VUZ's they expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the constant attention they give to the higher school. The appeal contains a call to improve the effectiveness of ideological-political work and to educate students in the spirit of selfless devotion to the communist party and the Socialist Fatherland and in a spirit of personal responsibility for the defense of the great achievements of socialism.

The letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade L. I. Brezhnev was adopted with great enthusiasm. The many thousand member group of professors and teachers in the country assure us that they will devote all their efforts, knowledge, and energy to the noble cause of teaching and educating future specialists in order to honor the 110th anniversary of the birth V. I. Lenin and the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

M. V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, V. F. Shauro, director of the Department of Culture of the CPSU Central Committee, and T. Ya. Kiselev and G. I. Marchuk, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, participated in the work of the concluding session.

The work of the conference was concluded at that session.

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EDUCATION

USSR EDUCATION, WELFARE EXPENDITURES TABULATED

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 2, Feb 80 pp 78-79

[Article: "Expenditures for Public Education, Social Security and Social Insurance in the USSR"]

[Text] 1. Expenditures for Public Education and Raising of Children
(millions of rubles)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Expenditures for public education and raising of children--total	26,705	28,765	30,110
including: Current expenditures	22,374	23,815	25,025
of these: Preschool education (kindergartens and nurseries)	4,013	4,468	4,875
General Education:			
General education children's schools	8,906	8,930	9,160
General Education schools for working young people (evening and correspondence)	453	477	481
Vocational-technical education and training of personnel with secondary specialized education (vocational-technical institutions and schools, tekhnikums)	3,788	4,188	4,358
Training of personnel with higher education (VUZ's)	3,100	3,387	3,586

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Other types of education (courses and other measures for advanced training of personnel, extracurricular work with children, etc.)	2,114	2,365	2,565
Capital investments and capital repair	4,331	4,950	5,085
In addition, payments by parents for maintenance of children in children's preschool institutions and boarding schools	1,043	1,141	1,195

2. Expenditures for Social Security and Social Insurance
(millions of rubles)

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Expenditures for social security and social insurance--total	34,634	38,227	40,298
including:			
Pensions	24,441	27,080	28,885
Benefits of these	9,228	10,047	10,175
For temporary disability	5,240	5,885	6,032
For pregnancy and families and for articles for infant care and feeding	1,369	1,468	1,533
For multiple-children and unmarried mothers	389	355	340
Other benefits (one-time grant, consumer relief, etc.)	1,011	1,081	1,069
Other types of social security (maintenance of homes for the aged and handicapped, expenditures for prosthetic appliances, etc.)	965	1,100	1,238

Expenditures for public education, social security and social insurance are financed from the state budget, from the funds of the state, cooperative, trade-union and other public enterprises, and from the funds of the kolkhozes.

These expenditures comprise monetary payments and free services for the population (education), capital investments, capital repair of the fixed capital of the educational institutions, and social security.

The funds for these purposes are allotted by the state primarily from the state budget. Thus, in 1978 more than 90 percent of all the expenditures for education and social security were financed from the resources of the state budget.

Only a negligible share of the costs for the maintenance of children in pre-school institutions and boarding schools is borne by the parents. For the maintenance of a child in the children's preschool institutions for a year the parents' payments amount to only 20 percent of all the expenditures and in the boarding schools only eight percent.

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DEMOGRAPHY

FIRST-PHASE 1979 CENSUS DATA SUMMARIES

Moscow VESTNIK STATISTIKI in Russian No 2, Feb 80 pp 11-30

[Text] State statistical organs conducted the All-Union Population Census on 17 January 1979. The press published preliminary census results in April 1979. The USSR Central Statistical Administration has now concluded development of the first phase of the census materials describing the number and composition of the population by sex, marital status, educational level, nationality and language, means of livelihood, family number and size. The basic population census results are published below.

1. Population of the USSR, Republics, Krays, Oblasts, Autonomous Districts and Major Cities.

The total population of the Soviet Union as of 17 January 1979, according to the refined data, was 262,436,227, including 122,328,833 men and 140,107,394 women; the urban population was 163,585,944 and the rural population was 98,850,283.

USSR Population Change

(1) Годы	(2) Все население (млн. человек)	(3) в том числе		(6) в процентах по всему населению	
		(4) городское	(5) сельское	(6) городское	(5) сельское
1913	159,2	28,5	130,7	18	82
1939	190,7	60,4	130,3	32	68
1959	208,8	100,0	108,8	48	52
1970	241,7	136,0	105,7	56	44
1979	262,4	163,6	98,8	62	38

Key:

1. Year	4. Urban
2. Entire population (millions)	5. Rural
3. Including	6. In percent of total population

During the nine years since the 1970 census, the population of the Soviet Union has increased by 20.7 million, or 8.6 percent. The urban population increased by 27.6 million (20.3 percent) during that period. The increase occurring through natural increment in the cities was 12 million, and that occurring through the conversion of rural centers to urban ones and through movement of rural residents to cities was 15.6 million.

The natural population increment in rural locales between the censuses was more than 8.7 million, but due to the reasons indicated above, rural population actually decreased by 6.9 million.

Union Republic Populations

(1) Союзные республики	(2) Тысяч человек		(3) 1979 г. в процентах к 1970 г.
	на 15 января (3) 1970 г.	на 17 января (4) 1979 г.	
(6) СССР	241 720	262 438	109
(7) РСФСР	130 079	137 551	106
(8) Украинская ССР	47 126	49 755	106
(9) Белорусская ССР	9 002	9 560	106
(10) Узбекская ССР	11 799	15 391	130
(11) Казахская ССР	13 009	14 684	113
(12) Грузинская ССР	4 686	5 015	107
(13) Азербайджанская ССР	5 117	6 028	118
(14) Литовская ССР	3 128	3 398	109
(15) Молдавская ССР	3 569	3 947	111
(16) Латвийская ССР	2 364	2 521	107
(17) Киргизская ССР	2 934	3 529	120
(18) Таджикская ССР	2 900	3 801	131
(19) Армянская ССР	2 492	3 031	122
(20) Туркменская ССР	2 159	2 759	128
(21) Эстонская ССР	1 356	1 466	108

Key:

1. Union republic	12. Georgian SSR
2. 1,000 persons	13. Azerbaijan SSR
3. As of 15 January 1970	14. Lithuanian SSR
4. As of 17 January 1979	15. Moldavian SSR
5. 1979 in percent of 1970	16. Latvian SSR
6. USSR	17. Kirgiz SSR
7. RSFSR	18. Tadzhik SSR
8. Ukrainian SSR	19. Armenian SSR
9. Belorussian SSR	20. Turkmen SSR
10. Uzbek SSR	21. Estonian SSR
11. Kazakh SSR	

The population increase in a majority of the union republics occurred primarily due to natural increment.

Populations of the Union and Autonomous Republics, Krays, Oblasts and Autonomous Districts

republics, krays, oblasts, autonomous districts	population as of 17 Jan 79 (1,000 persons)			in percent of total	
	total	including		urban	rural
		urban	rural		
USSR	262,436	163,586	98,850	62	38
RSFSR	137,551	95,374	42,177	69	31
Krays:					
Altayskiy	2,675	1,400	1,275	52	48
including Gorno-Altay- skaya Autonomous Oblast	172	48	124	28	72
Krasnodarskiy	4,815	2,498	2,317	52	48
including Adygeyskaya Autonomous Oblast	405	194	211	48	52
Krasnoyarskiy	3,197	2,219	978	69	31
including:					
Khakasskaya Autonomous Oblast	500	341	159	61	32
Taymyrskiy (Dolgano- Nenetskiy) Autonomous District	44	29	15	65	35
Evenkiyskiy Autonomous District	16	6	10	35	65
Primorskiy	1,978	1,499	479	76	24
Stavropol'skiy	2,539	1,265	1,274	50	50
including Karachayevo- Cherkesskaya Autonomous Oblast	368	160	208	43	57
Khabarovskiy	1,566	1,242	324	79	21
including Yevreyskaya Autonomous Oblast	190	130	60	68	32
Oblasts:					
Amurskaya	937	609	328	65	35
Arkhangel'skaya	1,467	1,058	409	72	28
including Nenetskiy Autonomous District	47	28	19	59	41
Astrakhanskaya	915	617	298	67	33
Belgorodskaya	1,305	688	617	53	47
Bryanskaya	1,507	888	619	59	41
Vladimirska	1,580	1,186	394	75	25
Volgogradskaya	2,475	1,769	706	71	29
Vologodskaya	1,310	769	541	59	41
Voronezhskaya	2,478	1,340	1,138	54	46
Gor'kovskaya	3,695	2,692	1,003	73	27
Ivanovskaya	1,321	1,054	267	80	20

[continued on following pages]

Irkutskaya	2,559	1,984	575	78	22
including Ust'-Ordyn-skiy and Buryatskiy autonomous districts	133	25	108	19	81
Kaliningradskaya	807	617	190	77	23
Kalininskaya	1,649	1,099	550	67	33
Kaluzhskaya	1,007	625	382	62	38
Kamchatskaya	378	313	65	83	17
including Koryakskiy Autonomous District	34	14	20	39	61
Kemerovskaya	2,958	2,551	407	86	14
Kirovskaya	1,662	1,068	594	64	36
Kostromskaya	804	513	291	64	36
Kuybyshevskaya	3,093	2,417	676	78	22
Kurganskaya	1,080	547	533	51	49
Kurskaya	1,399	667	732	48	52
Leningrad (city) *	4,588	4,588	--	100	--
Leningradskaya	1,519	972	547	64	36
Lipetskaya	1,225	690	535	56	44
Magadanskaya	466	364	102	78	22
including Chukotskiy Autonomous District	133	93	40	70	30
Moscow (city) *	8,011	8,011	--	100	--
Moscow (oblast)	6,359	4,747	1,612	75	25
Murmanskaya	965	863	102	89	11
Novgorodskaya	722	467	255	65	35
Novosibirskaya	2,618	1,871	747	71	29
Omskaya	1,954	1,228	726	63	37
Orenburgskaya	2,089	1,260	829	60	40
Orlovskaya	893	493	400	55	45
Penzaeskaya	1,503	825	678	55	45
Permkskaya	3,012	2,225	787	74	26
including Komi-Permyat-skiy Autonomous District	173	42	131	24	76
Pskovskaya	850	470	380	55	45
Rostovskaya	4,081	2,806	1,275	69	31
Ryazanskaya	1,362	794	568	58	42
Saratovskaya	2,560	1,820	740	71	29
Sakhalinskaya	655	540	115	82	18
Sverdlovskaya	4,453	3,786	667	85	15
Smolenskaya	1,120	671	449	60	40
Tambovskaya	1,390	680	710	49	51
Tomskaya	866	567	299	65	35
Tul'skaya	1,906	1,488	418	6	22
Tyumenskaya	1,887	1,150	737	61	39
including:					
Khanty-Mansiyskiy Autonomous District	569	446	123	78	22

[continued on following pages]

Yamalo-Nenetskiy					
Autonomous District	158	80	78	51	49
Ul'yanovskaya	1,270	805	465	63	37
Chelyabinskaya	3,439	2,791	648	81	19
Chitinskaya	1,234	777	457	63	37
including Aginskay and Buryatskiy autonomous districts	69	18	51	26	74
Yaroslavskaya	1,425	1,109	316	78	22
Autonomous Republics:					
Bashkirskaya	3,849	2,187	1,662	57	43
Buryatskaya	900	512	388	57	43
Dagestanskaya	1,628	640	988	39	61
Kabardino-Balkarskaya	674	392	282	58	42
Kalmytskaya	294	119	175	41	59
Karel'skaya	736	573	163	78	22
Komi	1,119	794	325	71	29
Mariyskaya	703	374	329	53	47
Mordovskaya	991	466	525	47	53
Severo-Osetinskaya	597	405	192	68	32
Tatarskaya	3,436	2,172	2,164	63	37
Tuvinskaya	267	113	154	43	57
Udmurtskaya	1,494	976	518	65	35
Checheno-Ingushskaya	1,154	491	663	43	57
Chuvashskaya	1,292	594	698	46	54
Yakutskaya	839	514	325	61	39
Ukrainian SSR	49,755	30,512	19,243	61	39
Oblasts:					
Vinnitskaya	2,046	720	1,326	35	65
Volynskaya	1,015	407	608	40	60
Voroshilovgradskaya	2,787	2,357	430	85	15
Dnepropetrovskaya	3,639	2,927	712	80	20
Donetskaya	5,160	4,599	561	89	11
Zhitomirskaya	1,597	706	891	44	56
Zakarpatskaya	1,155	437	718	38	62
Zaporozhskaya	1,947	1,384	563	71	29
Ivano-Frankovskaya	1,332	485	847	36	64
Kiev (city)	2,144	2,144	--	100	--
Kiyevskaya	1,924	871	1,053	45	55
Kirovogradskaya	1,251	654	597	52	48
Krymskaya	2,183	1,467	716	67	33
L'vovskaya	2,584	1,374	1,210	53	47
Nikolayevskaya	1,242	750	492	60	40
Odesskaya	2,544	1,588	956	62	38
Poltavskaya	1,741	875	866	50	50
Rovenskaya	1,121	408	713	36	64

[continued on following pages]

Sumskaya	1,463	776	687	53	47
Ternopol'skaya	1,163	364	799	31	69
Khar'kovskaya	3,056	2,293	763	75	25
Khersonskaya	1,164	677	47	58	42
Khmel'nitskaya	1,558	560	998	36	64
Cherkasskaya	1,547	687	860	44	56
Chernigovskaya	1,502	665	837	44	56
Chernovitskaya	890	337	553	38	62
 Belorussian SSR	 9,560	 5,263	 4,297	 55	 45
Oblasts:					
Brestskaya	1,363	614	749	45	55
Vitebskaya	1,385	771	614	56	44
Gomel'skaya	1,599	838	761	52	48
Grodnenskaya	1,131	496	635	44	56
Minsk (city)*	1,276	1,276	--	100	--
Minskaya	1,557	561	996	36	64
Mogilevskaya	1,249	707	542	57	43
 Uzbek SSR	 15,391	 6,348	 9,043	 41	 59
Oblasts:					
Andizhanskaya	1,349	387	962	29	71
Bukharskaya	1,263	469	794	37	63
Dzhizakskaya	512	140	372	27	73
Kashkadjar'inskaya	1,120	282	838	25	75
Namanganskaya	1,100	378	722	34	66
Samarkandskaya	1,784	723	1,061	41	59
Surkhandar'inskaya	895	172	723	19	81
Syrdar'inskaya	449	141	308	31	69
Tashkent (city)*	1,785	1,785	--	100	--
Tashkentskaya	1,792	773	1,019	43	57
Ferganskaya	1,694	566	1,128	33	67
Khorezmskaya	744	150	594	20	80
Karakalpakska ASSR	904	382	522	42	58
 Kazakh SSR	 14,684	 7,920	 6,764	 54	 46
Oblasts:					
Aktyubinskaya	629	298	331	47	53
Alma-Ata (city)*	914	914	--	100	--
Alma-Atinskaya	851	162	689	19	81
Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya	876	534	342	61	39
Gur'yevskaya	370	219	151	59	41
Dzhambulskaya	933	419	514	45	55
Dzhezkazganskaya	450	349	101	77	23
Karagandinskaya	1,253	1,068	185	85	15
Kzyl-Ordinskaya	566	354	212	63	37
Kokchetavskaya	617	213	404	34	66
Kustanayskaya	939	448	491	48	52

[continued on following pages]

Mangyshlakskaya	252	448	491	48	52
Pavlodarskaya	806	458	348	57	43
Severo-Kazakhstanskaya	570	248	322	44	56
Semipalatinskaya	770	366	404	48	52
Taldy-Kurganskaya	664	264	400	40	60
Turgayskaya	268	83	185	31	69
Ural'skaya	581	218	363	38	62
Tselinogradskaya	808	461	347	57	43
Chimkentskaya	1,567	623	944	40	60
 Georgian SSR	 5,015	 2,601	 2,414	 52	 48
including:					
Abkhazskaya ASSR	505	239	266	47	53
Adzharskaya ASSR	354	160	194	45	55
Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast	98	41	57	42	58
 Azerbaijan SSR	 6,028	 3,200	 2,828	 53	 47
including:					
Makhichevanskaya ASSR	239	63	176	26	74
Nagorno-Karabakhskaya Autonomous Oblast	161	71	90	44	56
 Lithuanian SSR	 3,398	 2,062	 1,336	 61	 39
 Moldavian SSR	 3,947	 1,551	 2,396	 39	 61
 Latvian SSR	 2,521	 1,726	 795	 68	 32
 Kirgiz SSR	 3,529	 1,366	 2,163	 39	 61
including oblasts:					
Issyk-Kul'skaya	352	106	246	30	70
Marynskaya	228	40	188	18	82
Oshskaya	1,546	471	1,075	30	70
 Tadzhik SSR	 3,801	 1,325	 2,476	 35	 65
including oblasts:					
Kulyabskaya	490	124	366	25	75
Kurgan-Tyubinskaya	703	132	571	19	81
Leninabadskaya	1,194	434	760	36	64
Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast	127	18	109	14	86
 Armenian SSR	 3,031	 1,993	 1,038	 66	 34
 Turkmen SSR	 2,759	 1,323	 1,436	 48	 52
Ashkhabad (city)	316	316	-	100	-

[continued on following page]

oblasts:

Ashkhabadskaya	391	122	269	31	69
Krasnovodskaya	311	255	56	82	18
Maryyskaya	630	204	426	32	68
Tashauzskaya	530	160	370	30	70
Chardzhouskaya	581	266	315	46	54
Estonian SSR	1,466	1,022	444	70	30

*including urban settlements subordinate to the city Soviet

Cities With Populations Over 100,000

city	population as of 17 Jan 79 (1,000)	city	population as of 17 Jan 79 (1,000)
Moscow	8,011	Perm'	999
including no urban settlements subordi- nate to the Moscow City Soviet	7,831	Kazan'	993
Leningrad	4,588	Ufa	969
including no urban settlements subordi- nate to the Leningrad City Soviet	4,073	Rostov-on-Don	934
Kiev	2,144	Volgograd	929
Tashkent	1,780	Alma-Ata	910
Baku	1,550	Saratov	856
including no urban settlements subordi- nate to the Baku City Soviet	1,022	Riga	835
Khar'kov	1,444	Krasnoyarsk	796
Gor'kiy	1,344	Voronezh	783
Novosibirsk	1,312	Zaporozh'ye	781
Minsk	1,276	L'vov	667
including no urban settlements subordi- nate to the Minsk City Soviet	1,262	Krivoy Rog	650
Kuybyshev	1,216	Yaroslavl'	597
Sverdlovsk	1,211	Karaganda	572
Tbilisi	1,066	Krasnodar	560
Dnepropetrovsk	1,066	Vladivostok	550
Odessa	1,046	Irkutsk	550
Chelyabinsk	1,030	Izhevsk	549
Donetsk	1,021	Novokuznetsk	541
Yerevan	1,019	Barnaul	533
Ussuriysk	1,014	Frunze	533
		Khabarovsk	528
		Tula	514
		Kishinev	503
		Zhdanov	503
		Tol'yatti	502
		Dushanbe	494
		Penza	483
		Vil'nyus	481
		Samarkand	477
		Kemerovo	471
		Ivanovo	465
		Ul'yanovsk	464

Voroshilovgrad	463	Cherepovets	266
Astrakhan'	461	Kaluga	265
Orenburg	459	Komsomol'sk-on-Amur	264
Ryazan'	453	Dzhambul	264
Nikolayev	440	Saransk	263
Makayevka	436	Stavropol'	258
Tallin	430	Dzerzhinsk (Gor'kovskaya Oblast)	257
Tomsk	421	Kostroma	255
Kalinin	412	Makhachkala	251
Magnitogorsk	406	Dneprodzerzhinsk	250
Nizhniy Tagil	398	Orsk	247
Lipetsk	396	Zhitomir	244
Bryansk	394	Belgorod	240
Kirov	390	Angarsk	239
Arkhangel'sk	385	Rybinsk	239
Gomel'	383	Chernigov	238
Murmansk	381	Kirovograd	237
Kursk	375	Vologda	237
Groznyy	375	Petrozavodsk	234
Kaunas	370	Tselinograd	234
Tyumen'	359	Kirovabad	232
Kalininograd (Kalininogradskaya Oblast)	355	Andizhan	230
Gorlovka	336	Cherkassy	228
Chimkent	322	Sumy	228
Kherson	319	Namangan	227
Vinnitsa	314	Sterlitamak	220
Ashkhabad	312	Chernovtsy	219
Kurgan	310	Petropavlovsk-Kamchatskiy	215
Chaboksary	308	Bratsk	214
Orel	305	Temirtau	213
Chita	303	Biysk	212
Simferopol'	302	Kremenchug	210
Naberezhnyye Chelny	301	Shakhty	209
Sevastopol'	301	Volzhskiy	209
Ulan-Ude	300	Mal'chik	207
Vitebsk	297	Leninakan	207
Vladimir	296	Petropavlovsk	207
Mogilev	290	Podol'sk	202
Sochi	287	Toshkar-Ola	201
Semipalatinsk	283	Zlatoust	198
Poltava	279	Saverodvinsk	197
Ordzhonikidze (Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR)	279	Grodno	195
Taganrog	276	Kutaisi	194
Smolensk	276	Bobruysk	192
Ust'Kamenogorsk	274	Aktyubinsk	191
Pavlodar	273	Sungait	190
Tambov	270	Kamensk-Ural'skiy	187
Prokop'yevsk	266	Novgorod	186
		Berezniki	185

Bukhara	185	Kaliningrad (Moskovskaya Oblast)	133
Novocherkassk	183	Nakhodka	133
Noril'sk	180	Orekhovo-Zuyevo	132
Rovno	179	Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	132
Syzran'	178	Chirchik	132
Kramatorsk	178	Gur'yev	131
Brest	177	Baranovichi	131
Klaypeda	176	Leninabad	130
Fergana	176	Zelenograd	130
Pakov	176	Pervoural'sk	129
Blagoveschchensk (Amurskaya Oblast)	172	Rustavi	129
Khmel'nitskiy	172	Abakan	128
Syktyvkar	171	Maykop	128
Osh	169	Bal'tsy	125
Ural'sk	167	Batum	123
Kustanay	165	Berdiansk	122
Armavir	162	Kiselevsk	122
Engel's	161	Magadan	121
Melitopol'	161	Kommunarsk	120
Lyubertsy	160	Lisichansk	119
Novorossiysk	159	Noginsk	119
Rubtsovsk	157	Shchaulayay	118
Kerch'	157	Khimki	118
Kzyl-Orda	156	Balashikha	118
Kokand	153	Achinsk	117
Yakutsk	152	Daugavpils	116
Balakovo	152	Staryy Oskol	115
Belya Tserkov'	151	Sukhumi	114
Miass	150	Murom	114
Ivano-Frankovsk	150	Yenakiyevo	114
Kolomna	147	Kolpino	114
Novomoskovsk (Tul'skaya Oblast)	147	Severodonetsk	113
Ussuriysk	147	Orsha	112
Kirovakan	146	Konstantinovka	112
Kopeysk	146	Belovo	112
Nikopol'	146	Yelets	112
Ternopol'	144	Borisov	112
Kovrov	143	Kamyshin	112
Mytishchi	141	Shevchenko	111
Slavyansk	140	Margilan	110
Chardzhou	140	Pyatigorsk	110
Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk	140	Rudnyy	110
Serpukhov	140	Al'met'yevsk	110
Elektrostal'	139	Novokuybyshevsk	109
Tiraspol'	139	Nukus	109
Lutsk	137	Nizhnevartovsk	109
Salavat	137	Karshi	108
Nizhnekamsk	134	Stakhanov	108
		Liyespaya	108

Surgut	107	Panvezhia	102
Pavlograd	107	Velikiye Luki	102
Zagorsk	107	Serov	101
Sarapul	107	Odintsovo	101
Angren	106	Kineshma	101
Dimitrovgrad	106	Bendery	101
Krasnyy Luch	106	Nichurinsk	101
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	105	Solikamsk	101
Tartu	105	Kislovodsk	101
Novoshakhtinsk	104	Almalyk	101
Mevinnomysk	104	Kansk	101
Kokchetav	103	Shchelkovo	100
Usol'ye-Sibirskoye	103	Vorkuta	100
		Urgench	100

Some 1,174 cities have been created during the years of Soviet power. In 1917, there were only two cities with more than half a million residents, and there were 45 according to the 1979 census, 18 of which had populations of over one million.

II. Numbers of Men and Women

(1) Годы	(2) Все население (млн. человек)		(5) Городское население		(6) Сельское население	
	(3) мужчины	(4) женщины	(3) мужчины	(4) женщины	(3) мужчины	(4) женщины
1939 . . .	91.4	99.3	28.9	31.5	62.5	67.8
1959 . . .	94.0	114.8	45.2	54.8	48.8	60.0
1970 . . .	111.4	130.3	63.0	73.0	48.4	57.3
1979 . . .	122.3	140.1	76.3	87.3	46.0	52.8

Key:

1. Year
2. Entire population (in millions)
3. Men
4. Women
5. Urban population
6. Rural population

In 1979, men comprised 46.6 percent of the total population and women 53.4 percent. That ratio developed due to older persons and resulted primarily from World War II.

According to the 1959 census, there were 20.7 million more women than men. In subsequent years, that gap was gradually closed: in 1970, women exceeded men by 18.9 million and in 1979 -- by 17.8 million; among those under 50, the ratio has now basically been equalized.

The census recorded both population on hand, including foreign citizens living in the country temporarily, and permanent population. The permanent

population on whose basis the totals describing the social and economic structure of Soviet society have been tabulated were compiled for the country as a whole for 262,085,000 persons, including urban populations of 162,443,000 and rural of 99,642,000.

In the following sections, 1979 indicators are given for the permanent population.

III. Marrieds. Family Size and Number

As of 17 January 1979, some 122.6 million men and women were married in the USSR (107.2 million in 1970 and 86.5 million in 1959), which is 14.4 percent more than in 1970.

Number of Families, Grouped by Size

(1) Союзные республики	(2) Число семей (тысяч)	(3) В ТОМ ЧИСЛЕ СЕМЬИ, СОСТОЯЩИЕ ИЗ						Средний раз- мер семьи (совместно проживающие члены семьи) (10)
		(4) 2 ловек	(5) 3 ловек	(6) 4 ловек	(7) 5 ловек	(8) 6 ловек	7 и более ловек	
(11) СССР	66 307	19 664	19 128	15 239	6 311	2 741	3 224	3,5
(12) РСФСР	36 724	11 608	11 589	8 588	3 149	1 092	698	3,3
(13) Украинская ССР	13 432	4 436	3 940	3 174	1 231	440	211	3,3
(14) Белорусская ССР	2 527	806	737	634	233	78	39	3,3
(15) Узбекская ССР	2 618	356	379	432	333	296	852	5,5
(16) Казахская ССР	3 294	697	813	775	400	223	386	4,1
(17) Грузинская ССР	1 151	243	229	287	193	112	87	4,0
(18) Азербайджанская ССР	1 103	166	161	191	168	141	276	5,1
(19) Литовская ССР	901	287	263	229	82	26	14	3,3
(20) Молдавская ССР	1 024	315	289	237	101	44	38	3,4
(21) Латвийская ССР	685	250	218	149	48	14	6	3,1
(22) Киргизская ССР	703	132	141	138	88	62	142	4,6
(23) Таджикская ССР	637	83	90	96	76	66	226	5,7
(24) Армянская ССР	609	75	85	141	125	91	92	4,7
(25) Туркменская ССР	475	65	73	77	57	49	154	5,5
(26) Эстонская ССР	394	145	121	91	27	7	3	3,1

Key:

1. Union republic
2. Number of families (1,000)
3. Including families of
4. Two persons
5. Three persons
6. Four persons
7. Five persons
8. Six persons
9. Seven or more persons
10. Average family size (family members living together)
11. USSR
12. RSFSR
13. Ukrainian SSR
14. Belorussian SSR
15. Uzbek SSR
16. Kazakh SSR
17. Georgian SSR
18. Azerbaijan SSR
19. Lithuanian SSR
20. Moldavian SSR
21. Latvian SSR
22. Kirgiz SSR
23. Tadzhik SSR
24. Armenian SSR
25. Turkmen SSR
26. Estonian SSR

The census recorded 66.3 million families (58.7 million in 1970). Among them, 29.7 percent consisted of two persons, 28.9 percent of three persons,

23 percent of four persons and 18.4 percent of five or more persons. Average family size (family members living together) was 3.5 persons for the country as a whole according to the 1979 census, urban family size averaging 3.3 and rural 3.8.

IV. Level of Education

Illiteracy has long since been eliminated in the USSR. In prerevolutionary Russia, according to data from the national census of 1897, only 28.4 percent of those ages 9-49 were literate, and literacy was almost unknown among the peoples of the Far North, Central Asia and in other far reaches of the country.

As a result of socialist transformations after the Great October Socialist Revolution, the number of literate people had nearly doubled by the end of 1926, and the 1959 census showed that the Soviet Union had essentially become a solidly literate country. In 1979, only 0.2 percent of residents ages 9-49 were illiterate.

Literacy Among Ages 9-49 (in percent)

(1) Годы	(2) Городское и сельское население	(3) Городское население	(4) Сельское население
1897	28,4	57,0	23,8
1926	56,6	80,9	50,6
1939	87,4	93,8	84,0
1959	98,5	98,7	98,2
1970	99,7	99,8	99,5
1979	99,8	99,9	99,7

Key:

1. Year	3. Urban population
2. Urban and rural population	4. Rural population

Growth in Population With Higher and Secondary Education

(1) Уровень образования	(2) Тысячи человек		(3) 1979 г. в процен- тах к 1970 г.	(4) На 1000 человек 10 лет и старше	
	1970 г.	1979 г.		1970 г.	1979 г.
(5) Высшее и среднее (полное и непол- ное) образование	95 046	139 087	146	483	638
(6) в том числе:					
(7) высшее законченное	8 262	14 826	179	42	68
(8) высшее незаконченное	2 603	3 235	124	13	15
(9) среднее специальное	13 420	23 439	175	68	107
(10) среднее общее	23 391	45 099	193	119	207
(11) неполное среднее	47 368	52 486	111	241	241

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Level of education	6. Including
2. 1,000 persons	7. Complete higher
3. In percent of 1970	8. Incomplete higher
4. Per 1,000 persons 10 years old and over	9. Special secondary
5. Higher and (full and incomplete) secondary education	10. General secondary
	11. Incomplete secondary

Universal secondary education is mandatory for young people in the USSR

The number of persons with higher and (special and general) secondary educations was 86.6 million, an 82 percent increase as compared with 1970.

Number of People in the Working Population with Higher and Secondary Educations

(1) Уровень образования	(2) Тысяч человек		(3) 1979 г. в процен- тах к 1970 г.	(4) На 1000 занятых	
	1970 г.	1979 г.		1970 г.	1979 г.
(5) Высшее и среднее (полное и не- полное) образование	75 447	108 634	144	653	805
(6) в том числе:					
(7) высшее законченное	7 544	13 486	179	65	100
(8) высшее незаконченное	1 457	1 541	106	13	11
(9) среднее специальное	12 123	21 007	173	105	156
(10) среднее общее	18 347	37 293	203	159	276
(11) неполное среднее	35 976	35 307	98	311	262

Key:

1. Level of education	6. Including
2. 1,000 persons	7. Complete higher
3. In percent of 1970	8. Incomplete higher
4. Per 1,000 employed	9. Special secondary
5. Higher and secondary (full and incomplete) education	10. General secondary
	11. Incomplete secondary

Comparative Data on Educational Level Between the 1939 and 1979 Censuses

(1) Годы	(2) На 1000 человек лиц с образованием			
	(3) высшим и средним (пол- ным и не- полным)	(4) в том числе		
		(5) высшим	(6) средним	
(7) Все население 10 лет и старше				
1939	108	8		100
1959	361	23		338
1970	483	42		441
1979	638	68		570
(8) Население, занятое в народном хозяйстве				
1939	123	13		110
1959	433	33		400
1970	653	65		588
1979	805	100		705

[Key on following page]

Key:

1. Year
2. Per 1,000 persons with an education
3. Higher and (full and incomplete) secondary
4. Including
5. Higher
6. Secondary
7. All those 10 years old or over
8. Population employed in the national economy

Whereas only 12 of 100 persons employed in the national economy in 1939 had a full or incomplete secondary or higher education, that figure is now 81 of 100.

Level of Education, Men and Women

(1) Годы	(2) На 1000 человек соответствующего пола лиц с образованием					
	высшим и средним (полным и непол- ным)		(6) в том числе			
	(3) (4) мужчин	(5) женщин	(7) мужчин	(8) женщин	(4) мужчин	(5) женщин
(9) Все население						
10 лет и старше						
1939	127	90	11	5	116	85
1959	392	338	27	20	365	318
1970	522	452	48	37	474	415
1979	685	597	75	62	610	535
(10) Население, занятое в на- родном хозяйстве						
1939	136	104	16	9	120	95
1959	434	431	34	32	400	399
1970	654	651	68	62	586	589
1979	810	801	102	98	708	703

Key:

1. Year
2. Per 1,000 persons of the given sex with an education
3. Higher and (full and incomplete) secondary
4. Men
5. Women
6. Including
7. Higher
8. Secondary
9. All those 10 years old and older
10. Population employed in the national economy

The level of education of men and women is drawing closer, and is practically identical among working men and women.

In 1979, the number of persons with higher and secondary educations per 1,000 rural population employed in social production had increased 11-fold as compared with 1939. Among the urban population, this indicator had risen 3.6-fold. The gap in urban and rural levels of education has been significantly narrowed.

Change in Urban and Rural Levels of Education

Годы	(2) На 1000 человек лиц с образованием					
	высшим и средним (полным и непол- ным)		(6) в том числе			
	(3) город	(5) село	(7) город	(5) село	(8) город	(5) село
(9) Все население 10 лет и старше						
1939	218	52	19	2	199	50
1959	469	258	40	7	429	249
1970	592	332	62	14	530	318
1979	723	492	93	25	630	467
(10) Население, занятное в на- родном хозяйстве						
1939	242	63	32	3	210	60
1959	564	316	59	11	505	305
1970	748	490	90	25	658	474
1979	863	693	130	42	733	661

Key:

1. Years
2. Per 1,000 persons with an education
3. Higher and (full and incomplete) secondary
4. Urban
5. Rural
6. Including
7. Higher
8. Secondary
9. All those 10 years old or older
10. Population employed in the national economy

Rise in Level of Education by Union and Autonomous Republic

Союзные и автономные республики	На 1000 человек населения в возрасте 10 лет и старше приходится лиц с высшим и средним (полным и неполным) образованием			На 1000 человек, занятых в народном хозяйстве, имеют высшее и среднее (полное и неполное) образование		
	1939 г.	1970 г.	1979 г.	1959 г.	1970 г.	1979 г.
{4} СССР	361	483	638	433	653	805
{5} РСФСР	361	489	645	440	656	803
{6} Башкирская АССР	332	441	606	419	635	780
{7} Бурятская АССР	310	448	614	385	604	795
{8} Дагестанская АССР	281	358	522	322	503	673
{9} Кабардино-Балкар- ская АССР	352	469	626	440	657	799
{10} Калмыцкая АССР	244	381	589	304	521	727
{11} Карельская АССР	361	493	658	427	638	792
{12} Коми АССР	417	540	719	467	686	845
{13} Марийская АССР	317	438	614	382	615	790
{14} Мордовская АССР	292	421	587	364	595	774
{15} Северо-Осетинская АССР	430	519	643	520	694	801
{16} Татарская АССР	359	468	637	456	664	815
{17} Тувинская АССР	216	414	588	291	536	737
{18} Удмуртская АССР	318	456	635	393	636	803
{19} Чечено-Ингушская АССР	299	361	542	386	516	681
{20} Чувашская АССР	365	467	618	441	665	814
{21} Якутская АССР	349	501	703	415	633	818

[continued]

(22)	Украинская ССР	373	494	630	438	668	813
(23)	Белорусская ССР	301	440	591	331	591	763
(24)	Узбекская ССР	374	458	639	447	653	848
(25)	Каракалпакская АССР	272	406	603	358	611	813
(26)	Казахская ССР	317	468	633	447	614	807
(27)	Грузинская ССР	448	551	696	492	711	846
(28)	Абхазская АССР	417	520	671	450	647	818
(29)	Аджарская АССР	420	541	673	475	708	818
(30)	Азербайджанская ССР	400	471	632	473	674	832
(31)	Нахичеванская АССР	383	446	634	442	667	839
(32)	Литовская ССР	232	382	556	250	496	711
(33)	Молдавская ССР	264	397	572	280	508	725
(34)	Латвийская ССР	431	517	645	502	661	795
(35)	Киргизская ССР	342	452	614	429	643	804
(36)	Таджикская ССР	325	420	578	407	602	770
(37)	Армянская ССР	445	516	713	527	697	868
(38)	Туркменская ССР	387	475	670	497	682	823
(39)	Эстонская ССР	386	506	70	448	660	786

Key:

1. Union and autonomous republics
2. Persons with higher and secondary (full and incomplete) educations per 1,000 persons ages 10 and older
3. Those with higher a secondary (full and incomplete) educations per 1,000 persons employed in the national economy
4. USSR
5. RSFSR
6. Bashkirskaya ASSR
7. Buryatskaya ASSR
8. Dagestanskaya ASSR
9. Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR
10. Kalmytskaya ASSR
11. Karel'skaya ASSR
12. Komi ASSR
13. Mariyskaya ASSR
14. Mordovskaya ASSR
15. Severo-Osetinskaya ASSR
16. Tatarskaya ASSR
17. Tuvinetskaya ASSR
18. Udmurtskaya ASSR
19. Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR
20. Chuvashskaya ASSR
21. Yakutskaya ASSR
22. Ukrainian SSR
23. Belorussian SSR
24. Uzbek SSR
25. Karakalpakskaya ASSR
26. Kazakh SSR
27. Georgian SSR
28. Abkhazskaya ASSR
29. Adzharskaya ASSR
30. Azerbaijan SSR
31. Nakhichevanskaya ASSR
32. Lithuanian SSR
33. Moldavian SSR
34. Latvian SSR
35. Kirgiz SSR
36. Tadzhik SSR
37. Armenian SSR
38. Turkmen SSR
39. Estonian SSR

V. Nationality Composition

USSR Population Distribution by Nationality and Language*
(order of nationalities based on 1979 populations)

[Table begins on following page]

*In the census, nationality and languages were recorded on the basis of statements by the individuals surveyed. The nationalities of children are based on the statements of their parents.

Nationality	Nationality Population (1,000)	Number who consider the lan- guage of that nation- ality their native lan- guage (in %)		Proportion of that nationality which is fluent in a second language of peoples of the USSR (in %)				
				Russian		Others		
		1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	
Total USSR population.....	241 720	262 088	93,9	93,1	17,3	23,4	4,2	4,7
Russians.....	129 015	137 397	99,8	99,9	0,1	0,1	3,0	3,5
Ukrainians.....	40 753	42 347	85,7	82,8	36,3	40,8	6,0	7,1
Uzbeks.....	9 195	12 456	98,8	98,5	14,5	40,3	3,3	2,8
Belorussians.....	9 032	9 463	80,6	74,2	40,0	57,0	7,3	11,7
Kazakhs.....	5 299	6 556	98,0	97,5	41,8	52,3	1,8	2,1
Tatars.....	5 931	6 317	89,2	83,9	62,5	68,9	5,3	4,9
Azerbaijani.....	4 380	5 477	98,2	97,9	16,6	29,5	2,5	2,0
Armenians.....	3 559	4 151	91,4	90,7	30,1	38,6	6,0	5,7
Georgians.....	3 245	3 571	98,4	98,3	21,3	26,7	1,0	0,9
Moldavians.....	2 698	2 968	95,0	93,2	36,1	47,4	3,6	3,9
Tadzhiks.....	2 136	2 898	98,5	97,8	15,4	29,6	12,0	10,6
Lithuanians.....	2 665	2 851	97,9	97,9	35,9	52,1	1,9	1,5
Turkmeni.....	1 525	2 028	98,9	98,7	15,4	25,4	1,3	1,6
Germans.....	1 846	1 930	66,8	57,0	59,6	51,7	1,1	1,1
Kirghiz.....	1 452	1 906	98,8	97,9	19,1	29,4	3,3	4,1
Jews.....	2 151	1 811	17,7	14,2	16,3	13,7	26,8	27,6
Chuvashi.....	1 694	1 751	86,9	81,7	58,4	64,8	5,5	5,5
Dagestan nationalities....	1 365	1 657	96,5	95,9	41,7	60,3	8,9	8,3
Of these:								
Avars.....	396	483	97,2	97,7	37,8	59,3	5,7	6,0
Lezghians.....	324	383	93,9	90,9	31,6	47,6	22,3	21,3
Darghins.....	231	287	98,4	98,3	43,0	64,1	2,8	2,0
Kumyks.....	189	228	98,4	98,2	57,4	72,6	1,2	0,8
Lakhs.....	86	100	95,8	95,0	56,0	73,0	3,5	2,5
Tabasaranis.....	55	75	98,9	97,4	31,9	59,0	10,2	7,8
Nogais.....	52	60	89,8	90,3	68,5	75,6	1,1	1,4
Bulguls.....	12	15	98,9	99,1	30,7	52,0	18,8	12,3
Tsakhuris.....	11	14	96,5	95,2	12,2	22,4	40,5	46,7
Agulis.....	8,8	12	99,4	98,3	39,8	62,9	9,6	8,0
Letts.....	1 430	1 439	95,2	95,0	45,2	56,7	2,4	2,2
Bashkirs.....	1 240	1 371	66,2	67,0	53,3	64,9	2,6	2,8
Mordvins.....	1 263	1 192	77,8	72,6	65,7	65,5	8,1	7,7
Poles.....	1 167	1 151	32,5	29,1	37,0	44,7	12,7	13,1
Estonians.....	1 007	1 020	95,5	95,3	29,0	24,2	2,0	1,9
Chechens.....	613	756	98,7	98,6	66,7	76,0	1,0	0,7
Udmurts.....	704	714	82,6	76,5	63,3	64,4	6,9	6,4
Maris.....	599	622	91,2	88,7	62,4	69,9	6,2	5,5
Ossets.....	488	542	88,6	88,2	58,6	64,9	10,7	12,2
Komis and Komi-Permyaks	475	478	83,7	78,5	64,8	64,4	5,2	5,8
Of these:								
Komis.....	322	327	82,7	76,2	63,1	64,5	5,4	5,7
Komi-Permyaks.....	153	151	85,8	77,1	68,5	64,3	4,6	6,0
Koreish.....	357	389	68,6	55,4	50,3	47,7	1,7	2,2
Bulgars.....	351	361	73,1	68,0	58,8	58,2	7,9	7,9

Nationality	Nationality Population (1,000)	Number who consider the lan- guage of that nation- ality their native lan- guage (in %)		Proportion of that nationality which is fluent in a second language of peoples of the USSR (in %)				
				Russian		Others		
		1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	
Buryats.....	315	353	92.6	90.2	66.7	71.9	2.7	2.5
Greeks.....	337	344	39.3	38.0	35.4	34.1	14.5	17.7
Yakuts.....	296	328	96.3	95.3	41.7	55.6	1.1	1.1
Kabardins.....	260	322	98.0	97.9	71.4	76.7	0.8	0.6
Karakalpaks.....	236	303	96.6	95.9	10.4	45.1	3.6	10.8
Uighurs.....	173	211	88.5	86.1	35.6	52.1	9.5	9.0
Gypsies.....	175	209	70.8	74.1	53.0	59.1	16.4	14.3
Ingush.....	158	186	97.4	97.4	71.2	79.6	0.9	0.6
Gagauzi.....	157	173	93.6	89.3	63.3	68.0	8.6	7.3
Hungarians.....	166	171	96.6	95.4	25.8	34.2	9.8	9.4
Tuvinians.....	139	166	98.7	96.8	38.9	59.2	0.4	0.2
Nationalities of the North, Siberia, and the Far East.....	153	158	67.2	61.8	52.3	54.0	7.0	5.3
Of these:								
Nentsi.....	29	30	83.4	80.4	55.1	64.2	3.3	3.0
Evenki.....	25	28	51.3	43.1	54.9	54.4	7.5	4.8
Khanti.....	21	21	68.9	67.8	48.1	52.8	7.3	3.6
Chukchi.....	14	14	82.6	78.3	58.7	61.3	4.8	2.9
Eveni.....	12	12	56.0	56.7	46.4	52.0	17.6	13.6
Nanaytsi.....	10	10.5	69.1	55.8	58.0	49.4	9.4	7.4
Koryaks.....	7.5	7.9	81.1	69.1	64.3	60.8	5.5	5.0
Mansi.....	7.7	7.6	52.4	49.5	38.6	40.7	5.4	4.8
Dolgani.....	4.9	5.1	89.8	90.0	61.9	72.9	3.2	1.6
Nivkhi.....	4.4	4.4	49.5	30.6	43.8	26.9	5.6	8.1
Sel'kuti.....	4.3	3.6	51.1	36.6	40.8	46.6	8.6	4.4
Ul'chi.....	2.4	2.6	60.8	38.8	56.8	33.2	7.0	8.5
Saami.....	1.9	1.9	56.2	53.0	52.9	49.7	9.3	9.9
Udegeytsi.....	1.3	1.6	55.1	31.0	46.0	26.5	10.1	7.3
Eskimos.....	1.3	1.5	60.0	60.7	50.5	53.7	3.4	5.8
Itel'meni.....	1.3	1.4	35.7	24.4	32.5	20.7	4.3	4.0
Orochi.....	1.1	1.2	48.6	40.6	44.4	20.4	6.6	7.2
Keti.....	1.2	1.1	74.9	61.0	59.1	53.5	2.0	4.2
Nganasani.....	1.0	0.9	75.4	90.2	40.0	71.3	15.7	2.2
Yukagiri.....	0.6	0.8	46.8	37.5	29.1	34.3	32.8	20.4
Aleuts.....	0.4	0.5	21.8	17.7	18.8	15.0	1.8	9.6
Negidal'tsi.....	0.5	0.5	53.3	44.4	45.1	37.7	6.0	5.2

Nationality	Nationality	Population (1,000)	Number who consider the lan- guage of that nation- ality their native lan- guage (in %)		Proportion of that nationality which is fluent in a second language of peoples of the USSR (in %)				
			1970	1979	1970	1979	1970	1979	
Kalmyks.....	Kalmyks.....	137	147	91.7	91.3	81.1	84.1	1.5	1.0
Karelians.....	Karelians.....	146	138	63.0	55.6	59.1	51.3	15.1	13.2
Karachais.....	Karachais.....	113	131	98.1	97.7	67.6	75.5	1.2	0.9
Romanians.....	Romanians.....	119	129	63.9	41.1	28.5	48.4	16.3	14.0
Kurds.....	Kurds.....	89	116	87.6	83.6	19.9	25.4	36.2	40.7
Adighes.....	Adighes.....	100	109	96.5	95.7	67.9	76.7	1.4	1.3
Turks.....	Turks.....	79	93	92.3	84.7	22.4	46.4	31.2	22.3
Abkhasian.....	Abkhasian.....	83	91	95.9	94.3	59.2	73.3	2.8	3.0
Finns.....	Finns.....	85	77	51.0	40.9	47.0	39.9	8.5	9.0
Khakasi.....	Khakasi.....	67	71	83.7	80.9	65.5	68.3	3.4	3.0
Balkars.....	Balkars.....	60	65	97.2	96.9	71.5	77.4	2.5	1.4
Altays.....	Altays.....	56	60	87.2	86.4	54.9	68.7	3.2	2.4
Dungans.....	Dungans.....	39	52	94.3	94.8	48.0	62.8	5.7	3.9
Cherkess.....	Cherkess.....	40	46	92.0	91.4	70.0	69.6	2.5	2.3
Persians.....	Persians.....	28	31	36.9	30.7	33.9	57.1	12.7	10.6
Abyssinians.....	Abyssinians.....	25	29	96.1	95.3	69.5	75.4	6.1	4.6
Assyrians.....	Assyrians.....	24	25	64.5	54.9	46.2	41.7	14.7	21.4
Tats.....	Tats.....	17	22	72.6	67.4	57.7	61.3	15.3	13.5
Shors.....	Shors.....	16	16	73.5	61.2	59.8	52.6	5.9	6.3
Other nationalities	Other nationalities	157	136	64.7	59.7	38.1	34.9	15.4	22.9

During the course of the unswerving rapprochement of all Soviet peoples, of strengthening their fraternal friendship and unity, the Russian language has played an important role. In the census, 153.5 million people cited Russian as their native language (141.8 million in the 1970 census), 137.2 million of whom were Russians and 16.3 of whom were of other nationalities. Moreover, 61.3 million persons stated that they were fluent in Russian as a second language (41.9 million in 1970).

Population of Individual Nationalities by Union Republic

union republics and nationalities	1,000 persons	in percent of total
RSFSR		
Russians	137,410	100
Tatars	113,522	82.6
Ukrainians	5,011	3.6
Chuvashi	3,658	2.7
Dagestan nationalities	1,690	1.2
Bashkirs	1,402	1.0
Mordvins	1,291	0.9
Belorussians	1,111	0.8
Chechens	1,052	0.8
Jews	712	0.5
Udmurts	701	0.5
Maris	686	0.5
Kazakhs	600	0.4
Komi and Komi-Permyaks	518	0.4
of these:		
Komi	466	0.3
Komi-Permyaks	320	0.2
Armenians	146	0.1
Ossets	365	0.3
Buryats	352	0.3
Yakuts	350	0.3
Kabardins	327	0.2
Ingush	319	0.2
Tuvinians	166	0.1
Nationalities of the North, Siberia and Far East	165	0.1
Azerbaijani	155	0.1
Kalmyks	152	0.1
Karelians	140	0.1
Karachais	133	0.1
Gypsies	126	0.1
Adighes	121	0.1
Moldavians	107	0.1
Khakasi	102	0.1
Balkars	69	0.05
Altays	62	0.04
Cherkess	59	0.04
Other nationalities	45	0.03
	1,675	1.3
Ukrainian SSR		
Ukrainians	49,609	100
Russians	36,489	73.6
Jews	10,472	21.1
Belorussians	634	1.3
Moldavians	406	0.8
	294	0.6

union republics and nationalities	1,000 persons	in percent of total
Poles	258	0.5
Bulgars	238	0.5
Other nationalities	818	1.6
 Belorussian SSR		
Belorussians	9,532	100
Russians	7,568	79.4
Poles	1,134	11.9
Ukrainians	403	4.2
Jews	231	2.4
Other nationalities	135	1.4
	61	0.7
 Uzbek SSR	15,389	100
Uzbeks	10,569	68.7
Russians	1,666	10.8
Tatars	649	4.2
Kazakhs	620	4.0
Tadzhiks	595	3.9
Karakalpaks	298	1.9
Koreish	163	1.1
Kirghiz	142	0.9
Ukrainian	114	0.7
Jews	100	0.6
Turkmens	92	0.6
Other nationalities	381	2.6
 Kazakh SSR	14,684	100
Kazakhs	5,289	36.0
Russians	5,991	40.8
Ukrainians	898	6.1
Tatars	313	2.1
Uzbeks	263	1.8
Belorussians	181	1.2
Uighurs	148	1.0
Koreish	92	0.6
Azerbaijani	73	0.5
Dungans	22	0.2
Other nationalities	1,414	9.7
 Georgian SSR	4,993	100
Georgians	3,433	68.8
Armenians	448	9.0
Russians	372	7.4
Azerbaijani	256	5.1
Ossets	160	3.2
Greeks	95	1.9
Abkhasians	85	1.7
Ukrainians	45	0.9
Jews	28	0.6
Kurds	26	0.5
Other nationalities	45	0.9

union republics and nationalities	1,000 persons	in percent of total
Azerbaijan SSR	6,027	100
Azerbaijani	4,709	78.1
Armenians	475	7.9
Russians	475	7.9
Dagestan nationalities	205	3.4
of these:		
Lezghians	158	2.6
Avars	36	0.6
Jews	35	0.6
Tatars	31	0.5
Other nationalities	97	1.6
Lithuanian SSR	3,392	100
Lithuanians	2,712	80.0
Russians	303	8.9
Poles	247	7.3
Belorussians	58	1.7
Ukrainians	32	0.9
Jews	15	0.4
Other nationalities	25	0.8
Moldavian SSR	3,950	100
Moldavians	2,526	63.9
Ukrainians	561	14.2
Russians	506	12.8
Gagauzi	138	3.5
Bulgars	81	2.0
Jews	80	2.0
Belorussians	14	0.4
Other nationalities	44	1.2
Latvian SSR	2,503	100
Letts	1,344	53.7
Russians	821	32.8
Belorussians	112	4.5
Ukrainians	67	2.7
Poles	63	2.5
Lithuanians	38	1.5
Jews	28	1.1
Other nationalities	30	1.2
Kirghiz SSR	3,523	100
Kirghiz	1,687	47.9
Russians	912	25.9
Uzbeks	426	12.1
Ukrainians	109	3.1
Tatars	72	2.0
Uygurs	30	0.8
Kazakhs	27	0.8
Tadzhiks	23	0.7
Other nationalities	237	6.7

union republics and nationalities	1,000 persons	in percent of total
Tadzhik SSR	3,806	100
Tadzhiks	2,237	58.8
Uzbeks	873	22.9
Russians	395	10.4
Tatars	80	2.1
Kirghiz	48	1.3
Ukrainians	36	0.9
Jews	15	0.4
Turkmeni	14	0.4
Other nationalities	108	2.8
Armenian SSR	3,037	100
Armenians	2,725	89.7
Azerbaijani	161	5.3
Russians	70	2.3
Kurds	51	1.7
Other nationalities	30	1.0
Turkmen SSR	2,765	100
Turkmeni	1,892	68.4
Russians	349	12.6
Uzbeks	234	8.5
Kazakhs	80	2.9
Tatars	40	1.5
Ukrainians	37	1.3
Armenians	27	1.0
Azerbaijani	24	0.9
Other nationalities	82	2.9
Estonian SSR	1,465	100
Estonians	948	64.7
Russians	409	27.9
Ukrainians	36	2.5
Belorussians	23	1.6
Jews	5	0.3
Other nationalities	44	3.0

Population Distribution by Source of Livelihood

(1) Группы населения по источнику средств существования	(2) Тысячи человек		(3) В процентах к. итогу	
	1970 г.	1979 г.	1970 г.	1979 г.
(4) Все население	241 438	262 085	100	100
(5) Работающие в народном хозяйстве (кроме занятых только в личном подсобном хозяйстве)	115 204	134 660	47,7	51,5
(6) Стипендиаты	3 523	6 633	1,5	2,5
(7) Пенсионеры и другие лица, находящиеся на обеспечении государства*	32 641	40 126	13,5	15,3
(8) Иждивенцы отдельных лиц (дети, пожилые и другие лица, занятые только домашним хозяйством и воспитанием детей), а также члены семей колхозников, рабочих и служащих, занятые в личном подсобном хозяйстве	89 751	80 195	37,2	30,6
(9) Иные и другие источники средств существования и не указавшие источник	317	271	0,1	0,1

Key:

1. Population groups by source of livelihood
2. 1,000 persons
3. In percent of total
4. Total population
5. Those working in the national economy (except those working only in private subsidiary farming)
6. Grant-aided students
7. Pensioners and others on state security*
8. Dependents of individuals (children, the elderly and others engaged only in housekeeping and rearing children) and family members of kolhoz members, workers and employees engaged in private subsidiary farming
9. Those with other sources of livelihood but indicating no source

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*At the start of 1979, there were a total of 47.6 million pensioners in the country (as against 40.1 million in 1970). In the census, only those persons for whom pensions were the primary source of livelihood were included in the pensioners group. Pensioners working full-time were recorded as being employed.

END

SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (GENERAL)

USSR REPORT: Agriculture
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs
USSR REPORT: Construction and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs
USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs
USSR REPORT: Energy
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade
USSR REPORT: Human Resources
USSR REPORT: Transportation
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST*
USSR REPORT: PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST*
USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES*
USSR REPORT: USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY*

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL)

USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Effects of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Agrotechnology and Food Resources
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USSR REPORT: Space
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USSR REPORT: SPACE BIOLOGY AND AEROSPACE MEDICINE*

WORLDWIDE SERIAL REPORTS

WORLDWIDE REPORT: Environmental Quality
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Epidemiology
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Law of the Sea
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Nuclear Development and Proliferation
WORLDWIDE REPORT: Telecommunications Policy, Research and Development

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